"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are fair, warmer, northerly winds, becoming variable.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,265 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and irregular.

Wheat, 80¼; corn, 29¾; cotton, 7 11-16.

FOREIGN.—A reception was tendered to Mr. Bayard, the retiring Ambassador, by the American Society in London last night. Ambassador Hay was among the speakers. The alien immigration law was repealed in the Transvaal Republic by a vote of 22 to 3. Several more Turks have been condemned to death for participating in the Armenian massacres.—Page 7.

Page 1.

A fast-running Long Island train hit two deer and killed them. The train hands divided the spoils.

Miners at Houghton, Mich., found a wooden box containing dynamite on fire. The alarm was sounded, and they were carried to the surface ten seconds before the explosion came. The boy engineer is the hero of the occasion.

Senator Platt announced the position of the Republican Organization in respect to the Citizens' Union. He says Tammany can be defeated only through union of the "best citizens" with the Republican Party. The ticket for Greater New York, he declares, must be a Republican ticket.

Thomas Hitchcock, the society man, who is a member of the Meadowbrook Polo Club, was badly hurt while playing yesterday. His pony was knocked over during a furious charge, and he fell under it, dislocating his knee and hip, and suffering internal injuries. There were two doctors in attendance on him at the clubhouse last night.

Page 2.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met last night and practically opened the organization's campaign. A long statement was presented condemning the last Legislature as a creature of the trusts.

Page 3.

The entire system of State canals will be opened for business to-day.

The third annual convention of the National Municipal League closed its labors in Louisville.

Mr. Call withdrew yesterday from the Florida Senatorial race, and the contest is now between Chipley and Stockton.

Thomas H. Stout, who fled from this city over five years ago after robbing his employers of $40,000, has surrendered.

A Clerk of the Illinois Legislature created excitement yesterday by a statement that he had been mistaken for a member and that $2,000 was offered for his vote on the Humphrey railway bills.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske gave $140,000 to Barnard College yesterday to build a dormitory wing. It will be known as Fiske Hall, in memory of her late husband. Several other gifts and bequests were announced.

Minister Yang Yu of China, under the instructions of Viceroy Li Hung Chang, planted a tree on the site of the old Grant tomb. The tree is intended as a lasting memorial of the friendship which existed between the Chinese statesman and the General.

It transpires that owing to the custom of maintaining secrecy regarding the proceedings of executive sessions of the Senate, no official statement of the rejection of the arbitration treaty has been published.

Page 4.

The Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, at Aqueduct, is closed. The "good things" carried off the money.

Five companies and part of the Hospital Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment went to Creedmoor to qualify as marksmen.

Page 5.

The first of a series of celebrations of the organization of Plymouth Church was held last night.

Under Jersey City's new scale of water rates, churches which paid $25 a year for water power to run the organs now have to pay $45 a month in advance.

John E. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refinery, was sued yesterday on an account for wages by Mrs. Tierney, former housekeeper for the Searles family. She won her case.

The Synod of the Holland Reformed Church has undertaken to abolish by resolution the church at 279 West Eleventh Street, but Elder Vermols, head of the congregation, argues that the State charter cannot be abrogated so, and refuses to submit.

Page 7.

The Fine Arts Day programme at Nashville included an address by Hopkinson Smith of New York.

Steps were taken last night to organize a Yale club. About 550 Yale men in this city are said to be ready to join.

Mayor Wurster's certificate of approval of the Greater New York charter, which was lost in the Assembly Chamber, has been found.

The Duc d'Aumale died of apoplexy on hearing of the death of the Duchesse d'Alencon, a victim of the Charity Bazaar fire in Paris. His sister, the Princess Clementine of Orleans, lies in a critical condition at Zucco, Sicily.

Page 10.

Alexander Harris and his wife were killed, a hired man probably fatally shot, and a hired girl wounded by William Pouch, a former farm hand, whom they sheltered over night. A posse of farmers is in pursuit of the murderer, and may lynch him.

Page 11.

The historic Fox oak at Flushing, L. I., has been cut down. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, preached under it in 1672.

Mrs. Fannie Scott, aged seventy years, a wealthy resident of Yonkers, was found asphyxiated in her Summer cottage at Asbury Park, together with her five-year-old grandnephew, George McKenzie, whose parents live at Mott Haven.

Page 12.

The Sheriff has taken possession of the Fifth Avenue Riding Academy. Bicycles killed the business of the place.

The Mayor will appoint three new City Magistrates next week. He says he has already selected the men for the places.

Reports on the work of the American School of Classical Study at Athens were made to the Managing Committee of the school.

The New York Hospital is about to purchase the three-story house adjoining the hospital from Mrs. De Peyster for $50,000.

The Mayor disapproved bills allowing compensation for legal expenses incurred by several city officials who have been on trial under charges.

Russell Sage contradicted the published reports that he and George J. Gould had quarreled, and declared he was not selling Missouri Pacific shares.

Gov. Black has signed the Lexow Anti-Trust bills and the bill providing for a gradual reduction in the price of gas in New York City to $1.

Mayor Strong is courageously keeping the Grant bricks for the Grand Army posts. A feminine applicant tried to get one from him yesterday, but her petition was vain.

Investigation of the Chambers Street fire shows that there was no ammonia gas in the smoke which came from burning straw paper and excelsior used in packing goods kept in the refrigerating establishment. The fire loss is about $250,000 instead of $350,000, as first reported.

The Mayor signed the Cheap Gas bill yesterday, giving it his approval, some time after the news came from Albany that the Governor had signed it. He gave a hearing on the bill, imposing a license fee of $250 on auctioneers. The hearing was not completed, but the Mayor argued that the bill was a proper one.

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KING GEORGE WEAKENS

Report in Berlin that He Has Asked the Mediation of the Czar of Russia.

HIS CABINET SAID TO BE ANXIOUS TO PROLONG THE STRUGGLE

No Intervention by the Powers Yet Reported—Turkish Atrocities in Epirus—Greeks Retreating on Domokos to Make Another Stand.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Lokalanzeiger says that the King of Greece has formally asked the mediation of the Emperor of Russia. It asserts that the question of abdication turns on financial considerations. When King George came to the crown it was agreed that, if deposed, he should have an allowance of £24,000 yearly, but only one-third of that amount if he should abdicate.

COPENHAGEN, May 7.—The Athens correspondent of the Politiken reports that he has interviewed an aide-de-camp of King George, who says:

"Since the loss of Larissa the Greeks have totally broken down. They have no equipment, neither food nor tents. They have to sleep in the open on the coldest nights. If Greece obtains even a trifling success she will sue for peace."

LONDON, May 8.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily News says:

"It is persistently rumored that a Cabinet crisis is impending. M. Ralli and his colleagues advocate energetic preparations to continue the struggle, while the King desires to avoid further bloodshed."

It is stated here that Germany still clogs the negotiations for mediation by the powers by insisting upon the evacuation of Crete and the unconditional acceptance by Greece of such terms as the powers approve.

ROYALTY INSULTED IN ATHENS.

Report that Turkey is the Chief Hindrance to Mediation.

LONDON, May 8.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Private news from Athens, which has escaped censorship, shows the position of royalty there to be more perilous than ever. The members of the royal family rarely leave the palace, and their portraits have been withdrawn from public view.

"When the Queen and Princesses visit the hospitals they are openly insulted in the streets. The palace is watched by revolutionary agents, lest their Majesties should attempt to flee the country.

"It is said that Turkey is really the chief hindrance to the powers proposing mediation, as the Porte claims the right to finish the war in the ordinary way."

ATHENIANS LONG FOR PEACE.

Retreat to Domokos Regarded as a Strategic Move.

LONDON, May 8.—The Athens correspondent of The Times says: "The news of the retreat from Pharsalos was at first received with consternation; but the public has already accepted the situation, and now regards the retreat to Domokos as a strategic movement, dictated by prudence. It is generally felt that Gen. Smolenski's defense of Velestino has vindicated the reputation of the Greek Army, and wiped out the disgrace of Mati and Larissa. The National honor is untarnished.

"But while all this is so, the old bellicose enthusiasm of the Athenians has vanished completely. On all sides the desire for peace is expressed; and should the Government invoke the intervention of the powers, it would probably be supported by public opinion. The anti-royal feeling is visibly diminishing. The demonstrations due to a change of Cabinet and to the flight from Larissa, which were somewhat superficial, have not been repeated. The gallantry of the Princes at Pharsalos has also had a good effect.

"All the inhabitants of Domokos have fled to Lamia."

VOLO OPEN TO THE TURKS.

Greek Troops in Quest of Umbrellas to Protect Them from the Sun.

ATHENS, May 7.—The Greek fleet at Volo has been instructed not to hinder the entrance of the Turks, in order to save the town from destruction. The Consuls have decided to ask the foreign warships to land detachments, and have promised to protect the town.

Gen. Smolenski's artillery, engineers, and some cavalry have proceeded to Halmyros by sea. Crowds of volunteers continue to arrive here, and 2,000 Italians, led by Ricciotti Garibaldi, left to-night for the front.

A dispatch from Pharsalos, via Larissa, says:

"During Wednesday's battle our losses were not heavy, but it is impossible to exaggerate the strategic and moral importance of the Turkish victory. Our soldiers are hunting for umbrellas, which are almost a military necessity, the sun is so broiling hot.

"It appears that the Greeks intended to resist to the uttermost. On the platform at the railway station were barricades of turf and forage, and the houses have been strengthened by heaps of turf and were loopholed for rifles.

The coolness of the Turks was extraordinary. Three soldiers stood together in advance of their comrades, on a path crossing a meadow, while a whole battalion of Greeks fired at them. They did not condescend to stoop or to lie down, but fired away coolly till their skirmishers came to their help.

The stoicism of the wounded is equally admirable. One young fellow, an Albanian, with a ball in his foot, and even then under fire, stood calmly and smilingly discussing with a companion the best way of retiring. Another, with a wounded hand, slept all night without troubling to get the wound dressed.

EDHEM PASHA TO PUSH ON.

Orders from Constantinople to Advance on Domokos.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Orders have been telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to push on to Domokos immediately.

PARIS, May 7.—A dispatch from Larissa received here by an Ottoman official says that Edhem Pasha, with his staff, started for Velestino this morning.

GEN. SMOLENSKI HEARD FROM.

He Reaches Halmyros with His Brigade from Velestino.

ATHENS, May 7.—A dispatch just received from Halmyros announces that Gen. Smolenski's brigade arrived there this morning, after having effected a retreat from Velestino in good order.

A telegram has been received there from Prince Constantine, saying:

"Our new position at Domokos is one of great strength. We are resolved to hold it at all costs. The retreat from Pharsalos was rendered imperative by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and was effected without mishap."

An engagement began early to-day near Velestino, and lasted several hours, the Greeks being finally beaten back. They have retreated upon Volo, sharply pursued by the Turks.

A panic prevails at Lamia, on the Gulf of Lamia, which is now the base of supplies for the Greek forces at Domokos. Many of the inhabitants are fleeing from the place, fearing it will be attacked by the Turks. Three vessels brought refugees from Lamia to the Piraeus yesterday evening.

TURKS UNITE AT PHARSALOS.

Flight of the Greeks Indicates They Will Avoid a Pitched Battle.

LONDON, May 8.—The correspondent of The Times at Pharsalos says:

"Great skill is displayed in the strategy of the Turks. Four divisions from Trikkala and Larissa are being simultaneously concentrated at Pharsalos. In the fighting at Velestino the Turks, under Hakki Pasha, stormed the first line of the intrenchments of the Greeks, who abandoned the second line during the night. Hakki Pasha then occupied the position.

"The Greeks having retreated upon Volo, the whole length of railway connecting Trikkala, Velestino and Larissa is now in possession of the Turks. This second general flight of the Greek Army shows plainly that they will refuse to fight a pitched battle, but their method of conducting a campaign is difficult to understand. The general idea is that the war is now over."

MORE TURKISH CAVALRY READY.

Troops to be Sent to Mitylene to Prevent a Landing of Greeks.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—The authorities of Erzeroum have been ordered to hold eleven regiments of the famous Hamidieh Cavalry in readiness in case they are wanted for service in Thessaly.

A battalion of Redifs has been sent to the Island of Mitylene as a precaution against a possible landing of the Greeks there.

NEBRASKA DOCTOR FOR GREECE.

R. L. Griffen of the State Troops to Enlist in the Greek Army.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 7.—Gov. Holcomb has acted favorably on the application of Dr. R. L. Griffen, Surgeon General of the Nebraska National Guards, granting him indefinite leave of absence to go to Thessaly and enlist in the Greek Army.

Dr. Giffen some time since proffered his services to the Greek Government, and is said to have receivd a summons to embark at once.

PROTESTS TO THE PORTE.

Ambassadors Oppose the Expulsion of So Many Greeks.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to The Times from Constantinople says:

"To-day the Ambassadors protested to the Porte against the large number of expulsions of Greek subjects. The Porte in reply declares that the purpose of the expulsions is to purge Constantinople and other seaports of Greek riffraff that has accumulated under ex-territorial privileges, and denies that any useful persons have been expelled, though admitting that executive zeal may sometimes possibly be mistaken."

FIELD GUNS HELPED THE TURKS

More About the Fighting Which Led to the Greek Retreat on Domokos.

LONDON, May 8.—The Times prints the following dispatch from Velestino, via Athens:

"The expected battle began at 6:30 yesterday morning (Thursday) at this point and at the Cynoscephalae, and a little later above Aivali and Pharsalos. The positions were as follows: Velestino and the main Cynoscephalae chain were held by the Greeks. The plain to the northward and the gray ridge jutting out between the Cynoscephalae and Velestino were held by the Turks.

"The Greeks had three batteries of artillery and the Turks four. Early in the morning a well-directed Greek artillery fire prevented the advance of the Turkish infantry. By 7:30 the artillery firing was very heavy on both sides; but each maintained its position. At 10:20 a Turkish battery behind Koniari began firing shrapnel, and the Greeks soon began to lose ground. A hot artillery and musketry fusillade was kept up until about noon, when the Greeks on the big hill commenced to retire in orderly fashion, but at double-quick pace. The Turks were not firing at them, and were apparently ignorant of their success.

"The irregulars tried in vain to assist the Greeks by firing at the advancing Turks; and, in fact, throughout the engagement they were practically valueless.

"At 12:45 P. M. the Turks attacked the big hill with musketry and shell fire. I and another correspondent received a volley and five shells very close to us, besides the shrapnel whistling overhead. Several shots reached the road beyond, designed probably to prevent the Greeks from sending reinforcements to their left, where the Turks were rapidly ascending the hill.

"The Greek batteries on the right were now useless and almost silent, and the Turks on the Larissa road made no attempt to attack them.

"At 1:45 P. M. the attack on the right of the Cynoscephelao became severe. The Greeks there were in full retreat, the irregulars fleeing in all directions. At 2 o'clock the long line of Greek infantry was retreating, the skirmishers forming into companies and then falling into single file.

"I hear that the retreat from Cynoscephelao began somewhat earlier, and the retreat from Pharsalos toward Domokos earlier still. Despair was doubtless running down the line from left to right, and influencing the result. The railway was completely abandoned, and the Pyrsouphil station deserted. At 3 o'clock the Evzones retreated on Akitsi, and the remainder of the eastern infantry on Almyros. The Turks burned the village of Deltitis.

"During the morning the Foreign Legion entered the engagement progressively between Pharsalos and Aivali. The Turks were seen to have driven back the Greeks along the line extending from Pharsalos to Aivali, turning the flank of the Velestino division at the Cynoscephelae, and rolling up the Greeks into two retreating masses.

"The Turks won chiefly because they had field guns, whereas the Greeks had only mountain guns. The former also showed their tactical superiority by making a strong attack near the Cynoscephelae where the Greeks were weak and without artillery. Two of the latter's British batteries were outside the Greek range, and the Turks seemed to have good sheltering rifle pits. The Greek infantry stood their ground well under a heavy fire, especially along the centre of the line of rifles. Many shells burst around them and over head.

"Gen. Smolenski's right wing was much stronger, and could easily have held its position had not the left collapsed.

"The Greeks at Domokos and Halmyros will probably join forces at Lamia, and go together by a new road to Mustapha Bey Pass, where the next big battle should occur, though I am officially informed that a stand will be made at Domokos. Thermopylae will doubtless be left to the fleet. The Cynoscephelae was the main strategic point of battle. The number of casualties is unknown, but in the early part of the day it appeared to be small."

NO INTERVENTION YET.

Greece Recalls Troops From Crete and Blockades the Epirus Coast.

ATHENS, May 7.—The intervention communications from the powers have not yet been received. The Greek Government has notified the powers that the Greek fleet has established an effective blockade of the coast of Epirus.

It is stated positively that if the powers insist on the withdrawal of the Greek troops from Crete as a condition of mediation, Greece will reply that she prefers war even to extermination.

The Government has decided to recall twenty-five officers and two companies of sappers from Crete.

TURKISH MASSACRES IN EPIRUS.

All the Inhabitants of a Village Reported Slain.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Athens says:

"Col. Manos wires from Arta that the Turks have begun a wholesale massacre of the inhabitants in the interior of Epirus. Almost all the inhabitants of the village of Kamarina have been murdered, a few only escaping to the mountains.

"From other parts women are arriving at Arta in the most miserable condition, begging protection for their husbands and children, who are being murdered by the enraged Turkish troops. Many of these poor creatures have gone mad. Some are unable to articulate a single word; others relate unspeakable atrocities.

"The blockade of the coast of Epirus will begin at 6 o'clock Saturday morning [to-day.] Both Greek squadrons have been ordered there for that purpose.

"Gen. Smolenski's brigade has been ordered to join the main army at Domokos. The Greek losses during the fighting at Velestino yesterday are estimated to have been over 300."

ENGLAND'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

Curzon Criticises Greece, and Says the Powers Are Ready to Mediate with Turkey.

LONDON, May 7.—In the House of Commons to-day, in Committee of Supply, on the Foreign Office vote, William S. Robson, Liberal, moved to reduce the salary of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, by £500. His object was to raise a debate on the Eastern question.

After several Liberal members had criticised the action of the Government in the Eastern crisis, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, warmly defended Great Britain for her part in the concert, and blamed the provocation of the Greeks, saying that the attitude of the Christians in Crete was due to the presence of the Greek force. Mr. Curzon further said that the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete would be the prelude to a massacre of the Mussulmans, compared with which the Armenian massacres would sink into insignificance. Mr. Curzon remarked that the day the Greeks withdrew would be the dawn of brighter prospects for Crete.

Regarding affairs in the mainland of Greece, Mr. Curzon said that there were few persons who did not know on which side the provocation rested, but, he added, the chastisement had been so terrible that he would not say any more on the subject. The Turks, he asserted, had exercised considerable self-restraint before they accepted the challenge, and the powers had carried their conciliatory attitude toward the Greeks almost to the point of weakness. They now express their willingness to mediate with Turkey if Greece would express her willingness to accept mediation.

The motion to reduce the salary of the Marquis of Salisbury by £500 was then rejected by a vote of 169 to 63.

TRAINS BY ELECTRICITY.

Experiments to be Made on the New England Railroad at Hartford.

BOSTON, May 7.—Beginning next Thursday, the New England Railroad will try the experiment of running express trains by electricity, using the third-rail system now in use on the Old Colony Line at Nantasket. These trains will be run between Hartford and New Britain, Conn., leaving each station every twenty minutes, and as the running of these trains is an experiment, only tickets specifying electric service will be accepted and no baggage will be carried.

The trains will make no stops between Hartford and New Britain. These trains will run from early morning until after the close of the theatres at night.

This is a radical departure for the New England Road, and one of the officers of the road states that the company, if this experiment is successful, is preparing to invade the local field.

SAVED BY A BOY'S BRAVERY.

Miners at Houghton, Mich., Narrowly Escape Being Killed by an Explosion of Dynamite.

HOUGHTON, Mich., May 7.—With a box containing 200 pounds of dynamite on fire ten feet away from him, John Thomas, a boy who runs a compressed air hoisting engine in the Tamarack Mine, stuck to his post and saved the lives of the men at work in the mine by his wonderful bravery.

Ten seconds after Thomas had hoisted the men to the level the dynamite exploded, smashing the engine to pieces and doing other damage, but the men and the boy, to whom they owe their lives, were in a place of safety.

The miners working in the twenty-third level had put seven cases of dynamite in a box for future use. At noon a miner, accompanied by Thomas, went to the box and found it on fire. Thomas went to his post, gave the alarm to the miners in the level below, and ran his engine until he had hoisted them out. He then fled. The alarm of fire caused great excitement, but no miners were injured in the rush to reach daylight from a depth of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet.

ILLINOIS LOBBY BEATEN.

Fails in Its Effort to Defeat Bill to Allow Elevator Men to Deal in Grain.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Israel P. Rumsey, John Hill, and several other prominent members of the Chicago Board of Trade went to Springfield to oppose the passage of Senator Leeper's bill, permitting elevator men to deal in grain.

They were making good headway, they thought, and went to the Capitol yesterday feeling in the best of humor.

When they reached the Senate Chamber they found everything in readiness to have a picture taken. Suddenly there came a great light, and then the entire room was filled with smoke.

As soon as the smoke had cleared away the Board of Trade lobby began to ask when their little matter would receive attention.

"Why, it's been settled," said a Senator who sides with the elevator proprietors. "It was advanced to third reading just a minute or two ago. It has also been made a special order for next Tuesday."

"You don't say so?" gasped Mr. Rumsey and Mr. Hill, and they straightway took a train home.

FREIGHT WRECK AT MEDINA.

Ten Cars on the New York Central Derailed—Road Blocked.

MEDINA, N. Y., May 7.—A west-bound fast freight train on the New York Central Railroad broke in two here to-night, and a big pile-up followed.

Five cars were thrown in the ditch and five more wrecked. The wreck occurred just at the end of the long bridge over the Oak Orchard Creek. The flying cars wrecked several telegraph poles.

The main track will not be cleared before morning, and the Chicago express will be held here all night. No one was injured.

A Colored Goliath in Prison.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7.—William Thomson, a negro, who stands 6 feet 8 inches in his stockings, was received at the penitentiary to-day to begin a five years' sentence for attempting to rob a Cincinnati barkeeper. Thomson had generously given away all his clothing but a ragged shirt and worn overalls. He expressed satisfaction with his present surroundings.

THOMAS HITCHCOCK HURT

Well-Known Society Man and Polo Player Thrown During a Game, Falling Under His Pony.

HIS WIFE SAW THE ACCIDENT

Knee and Hip Dislocated, and It Is Feared He Is Seriously Injured Internally—Two Doctors in Attendance on Him at the Meadowbrook Club House.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., May 7.—Thomas Hitchcock, the well-known society man, member of the Meadowbrook Country Club, and noted polo player, was seriously injured on the polo field this afternoon, and is now at the clubhouse suffering great agony. Just how serious his injuries are could not be ascertained at a late hour to-night. The physicians in attendance are unable to tell yet, as he is injured internally.

Mr. Hitchcock was playing on the Meadowbrook team in the game against the Rockaways, at the Meadowbrook field this afternoon. In the fourth period of the game a furious charge down the field brought the players well bunched upon the ball, and all riding the ponies at full tilt. Mr. Hitchcock's pony came in front of one ridden by George P. Eustis, the brother of Mr. Hitchcock's wife. Both were going at full speed, and Mr. Eustis's pony struck Mr. Hitchcock's full in the side, and knocked him over. Mr. Eustis's pony also fell, but his rider cleared himself.

Mr. Hitchcock went down with his pony, falling with his left leg under it, so that the hip and knee joints were dislocated.

Several other players instantly leaped from their ponies, and while one grasped Mr. Hitchcock's mount, which was frantically trying to rise, others released Mr. Hitchcock and carried him to the field.

Mr. Hitchcock was placed in a farm wagon and was taken to the clubhouse. Dr. Valentine Mott of Roslyn, who was present, set the knee joint and worked for half an hour upon the hip without success. Dr. Finn of Hempstead was also summoned, and together the physicians did everything posible to set the hip, but up to a late hour it was still unset, and Mr. Hitchcock is suffering intense pain. In addition to injuries to his knee and hip he suffered internal injuries, but to what extent will not be known before morning.

The accident caused considerable excitement among the spectators. Mrs. Hitchcock, who was present, did not faint, and was among the first to reach her husband's side, and aided in caring for him. During the ride from the field to the clubhouse she sat upon the edge of the wagon and held her husband. Mrs. Eustis, mother of George Eustis and of Mrs. Hitchcock, fainted. Among the other women who witnessed the accident and were more or less overcome were Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. Kernochan, Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. Stowe, and Mrs. Mott, and the Misses Cattenet and Bird.

Stanley Mortimer was also thrown during the game, but was not hurt. He was riding a new pony, and the animal bucked half a dozen times, and each time Mortimer took grass.

The game ended with the accident to Mr. Hitchcock. Messrs Mortimer, Hitchcock, Harry Whitney, and Eustis were the Meadowbrook players, and Messrs. Savage, Anson, Conover, and Franke made up the Rockaway team.

NEW WAY TO KILL DEER.

Fast-Running Train Hit Two—Trainmen Divided the Spoils.

OAKDALE, L. I., May 7.—Extra train No. 69 of the Long Island Railroad, while speeding between Islip and Oakdale, Long Island, last night, struck two large deer. The engineer did not stop, but contined his run to Patchogue.

On the return trip the train slowed up near where the animals had been struck and the deer were found dead lying about eighty yards apart. The train crew picked them up and cut them up.

END OF A WISCONSIN TRUST.

A Sash, Door, and Blind Company Goes Out of Business.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 7.—The National Manufacturing Company, which was branded by the Attorney General as a Sash, Door, and Blind Trust, and proceeded against on that ground, filed to-day the formal papers dissolving the corporation. This is in accordance with action recently taken by the stockholders at a meeting specially called for the purpose, when it was resolved that its charter be surrendered and that the funds of the corporation, after paying its debts and necessary expenses of dissolution, including services of its secretary and attorneys, be distributed proportionately among the stockholders.

WANTS TO BE A SENATOR.

Ex-Gov. Matthews Hopes to Succeed Turpie of Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Ex-Gov. Matthews has authorized the announcement that he is a candidate for United States Senator to succeed David Turpie, whose term will expire a year from next January.

"I do not care to have my candidacy paraded at this time," said the ex-Governor, "but I have an ambition to go to the Senate and shall be a candidate in the event the Democrats have a majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature."

There is a scheme to make a clear field for the ex-Governor. Senator Turpie has not yet consented to stay out of the race, but his friends believe he will consent.

HOTEL CLERK HEIR TO $50,000.

R. E. Dallin of Chicago Found By Relatives After Ten Years.

CHICAGO, May 7.—By chance R. E. Dallin, assistant clerk of the Palmer House, met his uncle from Philadelphia three days ago in the rotunda of the hotel, and to-day he was informed that he was heir to $50,000 left to him by his aunt. For ten years the young man's relatives have been seeking him. To-morrow he will leave for Philadelphia with his uncle to claim the fortune.

"I'm glad, but excited, too," said the former hotel attaché to-day.

"I will take good care of the money, all right. Yes, I have been away from home for many years, and have seldom communicated with my relatives."

AGAINST WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Chicago Ladies Pledge Themselves to Keep Out of Politics.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—"Home for Women, and Women for the Home," was the keynote of a meeting held at the home of Mrs. Roland C. Nickerson, 317 Erie Street, yesterday afternoon. A large number of the representative women of Chicago were present, and all were in favor of domestic duties as against political lectures.

They did not believe in equal suffrage for men and women. They did not want women to mix in politics. They were opposed to all measures that sought to give a place in politics to the fair sex.

Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge of New York was present. The result of the meeting was the determination to form a Western Anti-Woman Suffrage League. A standing committee will be appointed soon and a crusade will begin in Chicago.

Poland Spring House, Me., opens June 1. Engagements, call or addr. 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

A WIRE ROD TRUST.

Western Concern to be Formed if Possible to Succeed the Old Nail Trust.

CHICAGO, May 7.—All prices of nails have been withdrawn, and rumors are current that the old Trust, which went to pieces last Fall, is to be revived.

Unusual activity in the nail market has been noticed for the last two weeks. This was thought to be due to the reduction of import duties by the Canadian Government, which caused heavy sales across the line, though the reduction amounts to about 5 cents a keg, and is a great help to the American manufacturer.

Most of the recent big speculative buying of nails is now found to be traceable to an entirely different cause. An effort is being made to force a combination among the manufacturers of wire rods so as to control not only the price of nails, but also the prices of barbed wire, market wire, and every other product into which wire rods are made.

NEBRASKA BANK SEIZED.

State Officials in Possession of Ex-Treasurer Bartley's Institution at Atkinson.

ATKINSON, Neb., May 7.—The Exchange Bank of Atkinson was taken charge of to-day by the State Banking Board.

It is alleged that the institution was seized because the officers knew a large part of the funds for which ex-State Treasurer Bartley is in default to the State were in the bank, and they hoped in this manner to recover a fair share of the whole.

The bank is owned by Bartley, who operated it prior to being elected State Treasurer. Between $60,000 and $100,000 of the State funds, for which Bartley is responsible, were found in the bank, or at least the record showed that it was there.

The capital stock of the bank is $30,000. J. E. Allison is the cashier. In his absence to-day the assistant cashier spoke for the bank. He said it was solvent.

DEATH OF CENTENARIANS.

The Husband Was 100 Years Old and the Wife Was 102.

BEAVERTON, Ontario, May 7.—W. Graham died yesterday, and to-day his wife died.

The former was 100 years old, while the latter was 102. They had been married nearly eighty years.

CAVES FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

To be Built in Kansas for Use When Tornadoes Come.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 7.—As a protection against the dreaded tornado it has been planned in many school districts in Kansas to build caves, so that upon the approach of a tornado, school children may not be turned adrift upon the prairies.

The patrons of schools in Altavista and other counties in Central Kansas will meet on given days and build tornado caves, and the teachers will be directed to house their pupils in these caves when storms approach.

NEW PROCESS OF MAKING TIN.

Satisfactory Test at Columbus of the Hastings Discovery.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7.—A satisfactory test of the Hastings process of making tinplate from Bessemer steel by the use of chemicals was made at the plant of the King, Gilbert & Warner Company and at the pattern foundry in the penitentiary this afternoon.

The inventor also took scraps of common iron and converted them into a fine steel for edge tools. The tests were witnessed by many prominent business men and scientists. A company will at once be formed to manufacture the product.

SUSPICION AS TO A BILL.

A Measure Pertaining to Mining Railways Passed in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—An unusually important bill quietly passed the Senate about a week ago. The bill was introduced by Senator Munroe of Will County, and it allows mining and manufacturing companies to own stock in foreign railroad companies whose lines connect the plants of such mining or manufacturing companies. It is somewhat similar in its provisions to a bill that was vetoed by Gov. Pfter a number of years ago.

The bill, it is said, is being pushed by the Illinois Steel Company, and some other corporations who want to buy the stock of railroad companies connecting their plants.

MONUMENT TO GEN. LOGAN.

It Will Be Erected on the Lake Front, Chicago, July 22.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Richard S. Tuthill, Secretary of the Logan Monument Association, submitted a report to Gov. Tanner to-day, saying that Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor to whom the contract for the monument was given, says it will be erected and ready for unveiling on the 22d day of July, 1897.

This is the anniversary day of the battle of Atlanta, when Gen. Logan was placed in command of the Army of the Tennessee, after the death of Gen. McPherson. The statue is equestrian, and represents the hero as he appeared upon the battlefield that day. Mrs. Logan has designated as the site the lake front, opposite Eldredge Court, Chicago.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is relatively low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and high over the lake regions, and southward to the east Gulf coast. A trough of low pressure covers the Rocky Mountain plateau and slope. An area of high pressure is central on the North Pacific coast, and covers the Central Rocky Mountain plateau. The barometer has risen generally east of the Mississippi River, and on the northern Rocky Mountain plateau. It has fallen on the Rocky Mountain Slope and in the Mississippi Valley. The temperature is lower in New England and the lower lake region, also in the Rocky Mountain districts; it is warmer in the upper lake region and in the Gulf States. Occasional showers have occurred in the West Gulf States and on the Rocky Mountain slope. Occasional showers are indicated for the lower Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope, and the weather will be fair in the other districts. The temperature will rise in the lake regions and fall on the Rocky Mountain slope, remaining stationary in the other districts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1896	1897.	1897.
3 A. M.	46	55	56
6 A. M.	46	55	56
9 A. M.	50	52	55
12 M.	57	59	59
4 P. M.	52	61	64
6 P. M.	49	64	64
9 P. M.	47	58	59
12 P. M.	46	53	53

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	58¾
Weather Bureau	58
Corresponding date, 1896	52
Corresponding date for last twenty years	57

MR. PLATT'S ULTIMATUM

He Sends Word the Citizens' Union Must Unite with Republicans if Tammany Is to be Beaten.

TICKET MUST BE REPUBLICAN.

The "Best Citizens," He Says, Have Created a Machine of Their Own—He Warns the Leaders of the Movement Against Going Too Far.

Senator Thomas C. Platt has given out a statement, declaring the position of the Republican machine with respect to the Citizens' Union. He announces that the only way to defeat Tammany Hall in the coming municipal campaign is "under the leadership of the Republican organization."

The Senator was not in New York last night, and it was doubted among his friends whether he would come on for his customary Sunday conference with his lieutenants. The statement was given out last night from the local Republican headquarters, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Senator says:

There are some observations which, with the indulgence of the newspapers, I should like at this time to submit to the voters within the Greater New York concerning the political campaign now shaping. It looks to me as though the situation were becoming unwisely confused, with the likely result of such a breach in the forces that ought to move unitedly against Tammany Hall as will inure greatly to the benefit of the Tammany ticket.

No matter how far apart individuals who desire to save the new city with its magnificent possibilities from Tammany misrule may be as to methods and men, there are certain facts which they must admit and by which, as intelligent human beings, they should be controlled. The first is that Tammany still possesses a great party organization and a powerful following. The second is that the Republican organization is equally powerful if not, indeed, stronger than Tammany's, and that from the Republican Party must be contributed at least four-fifths of all the votes that can be cast against the Tammany ticket. And the third is that the surest way to defeat Tammany Hall is by a union of all the anti-Tammany elements under the leadership of the Republican organization.

These facts are axiomatic. They are so plain that the man who disputes them confesses a selfish purpose in doing so.

Such a union as this might not be easy to accomplish in view of the spirited temper of the Republican district leaders, but it is not impossible. If proposed it would certainly receive just consideration, and would be acted upon by the Republican Convention in the light of its obvious duty to take every step consistent with party union to bring about the defeat of Tammany Hall.

Errors of the "Best Citizens."

But these "best citizens" have been "ganging their ain gait" recently in a way that suggests their deliberate purpose to compel a breach with the Republicans. They seem to be doing their crazy utmost to render the defeat of Tammany an impossibility. Professing to abhor every such thing as a political organization, they have started one of their own. Professing to detest, "machine dictation," they have created a nice little compact machine, which they call their "Committee of Organization," and they have sent around to all the registered voters a printed power of attorney requesting each voter to sign away all his primary rights with regard to the making of platforms and the naming of candidates, and to empower these "

voters. But it can't prance around with the agile irresponsibility of a self-constituted committee of "best citizens."

The Republican Demands.

It can agree to no basis of union which substitutes the government of an individual acting wholly of his own whims and caprices for the rule of an organized, responsible party performing an authorized party policy. It can permit no situation to arise in which, masquerading as a Republican, a Mayor of New York can conduct a purely personal Government, misrepresenting and injuring his party, not only by conferring power on its enemies, but by identifying it in the minds of the people with intolerant and offensive administration, with extravagant appropriations, and with petty acts of despotism that interfere with the commonest rights of the citizen.

The Republican voter by instinct and habit is an independent being. He thinks for himself and acts for himself. His especial abhorrence is corrupt administration. His chief political aim is to put in office a type of man who will approach the consideration of all public questions from a high-minded point of view, and who can be relied on to act honestly and intelligently. He believes in organization, and he wants his party machinery to be maintained in strength and efficiency, but he is bitterly offended when he thinks that the public good is being sacrificed to the selfish schemes of individual party leaders, and he is peculiarly susceptible to appeals made in the name of good government.

"Bossism" and Non-Partisanship.

These characteristics of the Republican voter have served our "best citizens" many a good turn. By raising a great hullabaloo about "bossism;" by constant and vicious assaults upon the integrity of Republican leaders, they have succeeded in raising suspicions and resentments in the mind of the Republican voter, and from that point it was easy to carry him off into some sort of political enterprise, which, glorified as a movement in the interest of pure government, was always and simply a scheme to secure to the "best citizens" themselves the benefits of office. But the Republican voter has had his eyes open during the last three years, and he has done a good deal of observing. He has seen that non-partisan government in practical operation means that Tammany adherents still hold a majority of the places in the public service, and that a most elaborate system has been built up to keep Republicans out; that all the heads of departments act on the go-as-you-please plan, with no common purpose or policy; that crusade after crusade has been directed, now by the Police Department, now by the Street Cleaning Department, upon this, that, or the other class of citizens for doing what they have always done and their fathers before them.

He sees that all this has been charged up against the Republican Party. He sees, moreover, that there is no argument for personal and arbitrary government in a city which is not equally strong as to State and national government, and that political organizations cannot be disrupted for one purpose and held together in strength and efficiency for another. The Republican vote is not to be enlisted in any more non-partisan enterprises. In these days when the red flag of disorder and confiscation threatens to wave wherever American enterprise and thrift are established, he has too much at stake.

Ticket Must Be Republican.

And so our friends the "best citizens," if their object is to defeat Tammany Hall and to secure to the Greater City of New York the advantages of a responsible, sober, intelligent, honest, and efficient government, will keep themselves and their movement within hailing distance of the Republican Party. Its organization recognizes its responsibility for the result of the great legislation to which Gov. Black has just given his assent and perfectly understands that the defeat of Tammany Hall must be the prime object of its existence for the next six months. It understands, too, that it cannot afford to lose any votes. It is ready to accept counsel and co-operation.

It will make every concession that reason advises and the public interest permits. But it cannot sign away to the Citizens' Union the right of 130,000 enrolled Republicans to hold primary elections, to choose delegates to a city convention, and to authorize that body, not self-appointed, not made up by a little caucus of ten or a dozen ambitious self-seekers, but embodying the sense and the hope of the whole Republican Party, to do this great work of nomination.

The ticket that comes from this convention will be the Republican ticket. It may be "straight," or it may be otherwise, but it will be the ticket that will stand in the ensuing campaign for a prudent, conservative, orderly, economical, honest, and progressive administration of the new city's affairs. It will be selected not with respect to the candidates' wealth or social eminence, or any of those pretentious qualities so dear in the code of "best citizens." It will be chosen for its true respectability, its tested popularity among the people, its proved capacity to administer a public trust, and its known loyalty to the principles that triumphed in the election of McKinley. And it will be the only ticket that any man can vote who wishes well to the new City of New York.

CITIZENS' UNION PLANS.

A Series of Labor Conferences to Begin on May 25.

The Committee on Labor and Social Reform of the Citizens' Union held its first meeting at the headquarters last night. The members of the committee are James B. Reynolds, Henry White, Henry Weismann, George Tombleson, Edward D. Page, and Edward Thimme.

A programme of labor conferences has been arranged, and the first of the series will be held in Room 22 Cooper Union, at 8 P. M., Tuesday, May 25. Since the charter of Greater New York has been signed the committee has decided to enlarge the scope of its work, and has invited a number of Brooklyn workingmen to take part in this conference. Dr. Rainsford will deliver an address. It is also expected that Henry Weismann, Henry White, George Tombleson, and others will speak.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL PLOT.

West Virginia Minister and One of His Neighbors Arrested for Arson and Attempted Murder.

ELKINS, West Va., May 7.—The Rev. Anthony Mustoe and Christopher Tausig were arrested to-day for arson and attempted murder and an alleged plot on the part of the reverend gentleman to murder his son, C. L. Mustoe, and family, was unearthed.

The information was furnished by two men named Grant Runner and Josiah Cross, who alleged that they, in company with Tausig, were employed by the Rev. Mr. Mustoe to burn the barn and residence of the minister's son and murder the family in consideration of $400, of which $100 was to be paid for firing the barn and $300 for burning the house and killing the family.

As a matter of fact, the barn was burned last Saturday night, four horses, together with harness, wagons, grain, &c., being consumed with the building. Christopher Tausig was arrested for the crime, and confessed to Runner and Cross that Mustoe made the contract with him, and that, after firing the barn, he attempted to burn the house, but was deterred by vicious dogs.

Tausig then said he unfolded a plan to the minister to poison the dogs and put strychnine in the meat in the smokehouse and in the well, and that after the poison had taken effect he would destroy the residence, hiding all traces of the crime. Mustoe and Tausig were arrested and taken to Beverly for a hearing.

South American Merchants.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange passed a resolution at its meeting Thursday extending the visiting privileges of the floor of the Exchange to the delegation of merchants from South and Central America. They will arrive here in June. The following Committee on Reception was appointed: The President and Vice President of the Exchange, Charles P. Armstrong, Thomas A. Eddy, Justin Mendy, and Charles Rabadan, representing exporters; Leonard J. Busby, representing flour trade; Henry A. McGee, representing refined petroleum; Ebenezer Hurd, Frank W. Commiskey, Carl Drier, Lyndon Arnold, representing lard and commission trade; Joseph S. Thayer, representing canned foods; Edward N. Norton, William B. Boulton, Henry P. Booth, representing steamship lines; E. S. Whitman, Oscar S. Flash, representing cotton oil export trade.

Grant Monument Official Programme.

With steel plate of Gen. Grant, full committee lists, &c., twenty-five cents. For sale at The City Record Office, No. 2 City Hall.—Adv.

TAMMANY'S FIRST WORD

The Organization Has Practically Opened Its Greater New York Campaign.

GENERAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Legislature Arraigned on the Ground that All of Its Work Was in the Interests of the Trusts—A Word About Consolidation.

Tammany berated the Republican Legislature at its General Committee meeting in the Wigwam last night, and in so doing outlined the State issues which it will make use of in its fight for the control of the Greater New York. It was practically the opening of Tammany's campaign. John C. Sheehan and most of the local leaders were on hand, and the main floor of Tammany Hall was crowded. There were less than one hundred persons in the gallery. An incident of the meeting was the presence of Senator Jacob A. Cantor as a speaker. He is the first out-and-out gold man to appear on the Tammany platform since the organization indorsed silver. Curiously enough, as Mr. Cantor was finishing his speech, which dealt wholly with Legislative matters, the big clock over the stage, which was some hours fast, indicated 16 minutes to 1. The most striking thing about the speeches was Senator Grady's dramatic announcement that Tammany had no apologies to make for its past support of Democracy, but that this year the doors would not be closed to any one who desired to send up the Democratic vote. There was tremendous cheering at this.

The resolutions or statements against the Republican Legislature which had been prepared by John C. Sheehan, Senator Grady, and a few others were adopted by the Executive Committee in the afternoon, and went to the General Committee last night as "a communication to the Executive Committee." After Chairman Augustus W. Peters had called the meeting to order Reading Secretary John B. M. Goldrick read the communication. In opening it declared that the Legislature of this State betrayed the interests of the people for partisan and personal purposes. Continuing, it said:

"We weigh its sins of commission and omission in the balance of the people's needs and measure the depth of its degradation by the span of its neglected opportunities. It was partisan where it should have been unbiased—bigoted where it should have been liberal—wasteful where it should have been economical, and servile at all times to influences inimical to the people. It violated its promises and pledges, acted contrary to its avowed principles, and endeavored by subterfuge to deceive the voters. Its methods were as bad as its measures, and its measures bad as its motives. It has merited and received the unstinted and unsparing condemnation of the pulpit, press, and people."

Some Legislative History.

The legislation on trusts was cited as a type of the legislative history. It was declared that the power to legislate on trusts confided to this Legislature had been "surrendered to the paid attorneys of these monopolies whose will they registered in enactments cunningly contrived by such attorneys to deceive the people, and in reality to protect and perpetuate the evils against which they were ostensibly directed. The Tammany Hall Democracy struck the first blow dealt to oppressive combinations in trade. Its warfare against them has not stopped. It purposes to place on the statute books of this State legislation which, while encouraging enterprise and industry by safeguarding property, will adequately punish methods by which wealth is sought to be accumulated by fraud or oppression, or, when accumulated, used to imperil or attack the rights of any class in the community."

Then the statement went into the dollar-gas question, told how the Democrats had tried to secure dollar gas, and how the Republicans had refused it. The Raines liquor law, in its original form, was declared oppressive in its discrimination and obnoxious to every principle of fairness or of freedom.

"So far as the last Legislature changed this unjust law," says the statement, "it is made more unjust than before. As it stands upon the statute books and is being enforced, it is neither a wise regulation of the liquor traffic, a just method of taxation, nor a law in the interests of morality. Its chief purpose seems to be to subject those dealing in liquors to the control of a central political machine, and to further the interests of a private corporation engaged in the business of guaranteeing bonds required to be given by those applying for liquor licenses, and having for its attorney the son of the Republican boss. The men who passed the farcical 'trust' legislation denied to the people cheap illuminating gas and continued and intensified the onerous and odious Raines law and filled the measure of their wrongdoing by the untimely passage of the charter of the Greater New York."

The Charter Criticised.

As to the charter, the statement criticised the haste with which it was passed, although it affected a community greater in population and far exceeding in wealth and diversity of interests that of the United States when the Federal Constitution was adopted. Continuing, the statement said:

"It was a charter which had been opposed by every commercial body in our city. It was a charter confessedly imperfect. It was a charter for whose defects its advocates apologized. Its imperfections had been pointed out by a unanimous Bar Association. Grave questions of Constitutional law were involved in some of its provisions. Those who passed it thought and hoped that its imperfections would be hidden by silence, secrecy, and haste. Despite their precautions, the injustice which it has done a great community is fully known.

"This organization has never opposed consolidation, but it has always opposed the methods by which consolidation was accomplished as inimical to that true union which can rest alone upon principles of justice and equality. In this opposition it has always believed that a full, genuine, and perfect union could and would in time be accomplished without the evils of a particular measure framed by our political opponents for the avowed purpose of securing at the expense of the people of our city a partisan advantage. We pledge ourselves by the enactment of proper legislation to thwart the plan of our antagonists, and render the formal union which they have created by statute one of common aims and purposes, and one which shall render our greater cosmopolitan community a force of ever-increasing potency for good in the legislation and government of the Commonwealth.

"To our newly acquired fellow-townsmen we extend the hand of fraternal greeting, and say to them that united with them and with their assistance in the defense of New York's right to self-government we shall advance in union, with the assurance that, grand as the past of New York has been, it may be surpassed by the future grandeur of our common home. The welfare of our greater city is within the keeping of her own citizens, and it can be advanced or retarded, as they desire. We have nothing to expect but injury and humiliation from external interference—let us unite against it."

Citizens' Union Remembered.

Tammany paid its respects to the Citizens' Union as follows:

"Of late a set of malcontents who are largely responsible for the mismanagement of New York City have started a movement for the continuance in power of its present blundering and incompetent government. Shall we intrust the Greater New York with the many complications and difficult problems which it is certain to encounter to men who have made a disastrous failure of a City Government which was turned over to them perfect in every department? Shall we surrender the future of Greater New York to men who by their political faith are bound hand and foot to a machine which is controlled by the political enemies of our great city—the country legislators of the State? These are questions which New Yorkers must settle for themselves in the contest which is now on. We call upon every loyal citizen who loves his city and stands for the principle of home government to unite with us for the determination of these questions in favor of Greater New York and her future prosperity."

James McCartney, Mr. Purroy's successor as leader of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, offered this resolution, which was loudly cheered:

"Resolved, That we condemn the recent action of the Board of Education of this city in appointing Principals of our public schools from Kansas City, Philadelphia, and other cities, instead of making such appointments from the efficient and deserving teachers of our own schools, who by experience and qualification are entitled to such promotions."

Senator Jacob A. Cantor took the platform to move the adoption of the main resolutions. There was applause, but one thin, little voice came out of the rear of the hall with this announcement:

"He's a gold man!"

Senator Cantor's Speech.

Senator Cantor said that the resolutions were not as harsh as the facts warranted. The Democratic minority had always acted in the interest of the people in city and State. He said:

"In to-night's papers I read that the Republican Governor has completed the shame of the session by signing the two bills that they call Anti-Trust bills and the Gas bill." He then said that the Republicans had prevented the Democrats from passing a real Anti-Trust bill, and that the Gas bill they had substituted for his own Dollar Gas bill would be of no avail to the public. The way the audience cheered "dollar gas" showed that Tammany is to force this as one of its chief issues. Senator Cantor said that the Gas bill signed yesterday was made on the lines suggested by the gas monopoly of Brooklyn "and other influences which it is not necessary for me to refer to on this platform." Senator Cantor predicted certain Democratic success this Fall, and emphasized the necessity of electing members of the Assembly.

There was tremendous applause when Senator Grady took the platform. He opened by welcoming the Democrats of the rest of Greater New York to comradeship.

"The people are the sovereign power. Their will must rule," he said. "The Legislature began its life with the betrayal of the public interests and ended it with defiance of public opinion. The friends of the last campaign had purchased elections. Those who had these stolen goods upon them could not but obey. While the farce at Albany about trusts was going on Dingley in Washington was hammering away to enable the trusts to get everything under the sun."

Senator Grady declared that the law already made trusts in this State criminal, and the Democrats wanted a law passed that would treat them as such and drag them out of the State. He then scored the Republican majority for their treatment of the home rule principle in the government of cities and otherwise subjected the Legislature to bitter invective. Then he came right home to Tammany. Leading up to the real point of his speech by describing Republican misrule at Albany, he reached his climax, and with all the oratory at his command said:

Auguries of Victory.

"But never did the May sky look brighter and clearer for a November Democratic victory than it does to-night. There are those who profess to think that the clouds will appear later, but be not deceived. The solid phalanx of the Democracy is in line and will know no dissensions. There are no questions dearer than those which affect a man's fireside. There are no questions of greater interest than those that will be discussed in this campaign for the people of the Greater New York. And if there is to be a bulwark for the Democracy of the Nation and State it must be found in New York.

"We are ready to meet any and every issue in its own time. We have no apologies to make for our support of Democratic principles in the past. [Tremendous applause.] We remember, with gratitude, the loyalty of those who supported this citadel of Democracy last year. We will betray no confidence ever reposed in us, but we will close our doors to no man whose vote will go up in the interest of Democracy this year."

James D. McClelland was the last speaker. He spoke in favor of partisan city government and made all the familiar attacks upon Mayor Strong's administration. He said that the Mayor should have been arrested in 1895 for telling the liquor dealers to keep open on Sundays. He said that the Police Department was more corrupt than formerly.

STRUCK MAYOR GLEASON.

Alderman Madden and Long Island City's Ruler Had an Encounter in a Hallway.

The Long Island City Common Council held a stormy session last night, during which the words "liar" and "cur" were used with great frequency. Before the Council adjourned it approved the Brooklyn School bill.

They approved the Brooklyn School bill, authorizing that $2,500,000 worth of bonds be issued for the improvement of schools, and also the amendment of the New York Pharmacy bill.

Alderman John P. Madden and Mayor Gleason afterward met in a hallway. The Mayor kicked at Madden, and the latter struck the Mayor in the face, inflicting a slight cut. Friends then separated them.

DOYERS STREET THEATRE.

Chinese Place of Entertainment Changing Hands—Chu Fong Tired of Running It.

Three Italians, three Frenchmen, two Germans, and an American were at work yesterday painting and papering the interior of the Chinese theatre, in Doyers Street, being under the supervision of a Chinaman, who occupied the centre of the stage, with his hands muffled in his long sleeves, and who apparently had a thinking part. As general conversation was impossible, all hands, except the Chinaman, were working so diligently as to suggest that if the confusion of tongues had been properly utilized by the contractors for the Tower of Babel the enterprise would have been a success.

The theatre is changing hands. Chu Fong, who is one of the wealthiest merchants of Chinatown, has been its manager and financial backer for two years. He lost $17,000 in the enterprise, and said yesterday that he had learned that the venture could not succeed against the hostility of the police and the gamblers.

"P'leeceman say," he remarked, "theatle bling Chinaman here Sunday to gamble. Gambling men klick because Chinaman go to theatle and don't gamble. All kick. Lun theatle no mo'."

It appeared that the "kicking" described by Chu had extended to the Mayor's office, where he was refused a license for Sunday performances. He insisted to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES that these consisted entirely of "sacied concert." When asked what sacred melodies and ceremonies were included in the repertoire he indicated that they were odes and paeans in honor of various deceased Chinese Emperors. He did not know the name of the new company, but was satisfied that nobody can manage the theatre on the magnificent plans he inaugurated and make money.

His star was Mme. Yet Gum, whom he brought here from China. He paid her $1,650 for the season of ten months, besides paying her board and all other expenses, making her total cost $3,000. He had altogether thirty-five actors and attachés, and their pay ranged from the $3,000 earned by Yet Gum, who is a combination star, being both prima donna and leading lady, down to $50 a month paid to lesser lights.

A young Chinaman at the Rescue Mission, in Doyers Street, said he did not go to the theatre himself, but he thought it a pity that the play which was on the boards had been interrupted. He understood it had enjoyed a run of several centuries in China, and that a complete performance of it lasted only eight years. It was in its sixth year at the Doyers Street theatre, and would have been completed by 1900 easily.

Chu Fong denied that he had presented only one play at his theatre. No single play he had presented had required more than a few weeks for its completion, he declared.

"It's about an Empelor," he said, "big man like Goge Washton or Gen'l Grant, or Li Hung Chang. Starts in him when he lil' baby; then when he boy; then when he mally; then when he big man like Goge Washton. Show all he say and what he do."

An inscription on the front of the theatre is supposed to tell when it will be reopened and by whom, but the white people around there could not read it, and the Chinamen declined to explain what it meant.

Harvard Tied at Lacrosse.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The lacrosse game between Harvard and Swarthmore, on Whittier Field, Swarthmore, to-day, resulted in a tie, the score being 1 to 1.

Impure Air Blood

Eating rich and hearty food, sweets, and fats in Winter, close confinement and breathing vitiated air in office, store, shop, house, factory, or schoolroom necessarily makes the blood impure. **Take Hood's Sarsaparilla** and eruptions, boils, pimples, humors, are the result. Dizziness, indigestion, and many other troubles are also caused by impure blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

PATERNITY MAKES THE MAN.

Argument to the Effect that Fathers Should Be Commended.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read somewhere an extract from one of your editorials saying that you are always glad to receive and to publish well written letters on matters of public interest. I am glad to know this, as there is a matter of great interest—a matter of very grave import to the people—that I would like to say something about, and that I will try to treat intelligibly.

I notice that current thought is far out of the true channel, as regards marriage. Men are not praised or censured as they do or do not marry and rear children. The man who marries and rears the largest family is not regarded as the most worthy man in the community; he is far more likely to be rated as the biggest fool. This is wrong; the rearing of a family causes the growth, in a man's heart, of the very best virtues, and the most virtuous man is assuredly the most worthy man—the man best entitled to commendation.

The man who is most esteemed to-day is the man who has succeeded in gaining a competence, and more than a competence—not the man who has succeeded in rearing a large family of children. This state of things can be altered, for it is not natural, and natural conditions can always be established if we go to work in the right way. If we find false ideas prevailing there must be a cause for those false ideas, and we cannot begin to establish true ideas until we trace the false ideas back and destroy their cause.

Why is it that success in achieving a competence is pointed out as something laudable and worthy of imitation, while success in marriage is ignored or sneered at? Here I will be answered that although the rearing of children undoubtedly implants and fosters many virtues, they are only homely virtues, within reach of all—whereas to achieve what is called success in life requires the possession of qualities so rare that only few men can attain them—qualities that are valuable because of their scarcity; and that it is just as natural that people should desire such qualities as that they should wish for any other jewels. Any dolt can marry and have a lot of children, but to achieve success in business shows brain power of high order.

I answer that the virtues that a man gains in rearing his children are virtues of sterling practical worth—the very best sort for use in all the affairs of life; that if life went on under natural conditions, whenever we found a man who had raised a large family we would find in the same person a man making ample provision for his family—a man with a competence, and more than a competence. That would be the rule, with few exceptions.

Not a whit more "brain power" is required to obtain a competence than to rear a family, where life goes on under natural conditions. To prove this, let us examine the manner in which men achieve a competence to-day. They acquire it by "carrying on business," usually. Now, "carrying on business" is nothing but dealing in products of labor; and men gain profits, or "make money," as they say, when they buy products of labor cheap and sell them dear. To do this—to "make money"—to speculate successfully in products of labor—men strive to outwit each other in all sorts of ways more or less known to everybody familiar with "values" and "markets."

What breeds love in a man's heart like rearing children? What teaches him the sweets of self-sacrifice so well—the joy of living for others? What can give him the wish to gain a competence like the appearance of children in his home—following one another quickly? Nothing. The man has an intense desire to succeed in life; what prevents him? Lack of education, it may be said. But we see all around us millionaires whose education is very limited. Let us look for another cause.

Take a walk through the shopping district of any city and examine the goods offered for sale. All those yards of goods, all those pounds of merchandise, are products of labor. Ought not the working classes to be very rich if they have produced all this wealth? But they are not—because they cannot exchange their labor for the full value of the wealth that their labor produces. There are so many men seeking employment that workers are obliged to accept for their labor far less than their labor produces; the rest falls into the hands of men who speculate in products of labor.

Under natural conditions—that is to say, if men were able to exchange their labor for the full value of that labor—a rich man would be no extraordinary spectacle; everybody could get rich. Modern machinery enables labor to produce wealth quickly, in vast quantities; and this wealth would remain in the hands of the working classes if life went on under natural conditions. And under such conditions, the scramble for wealth being over, we would have time to admire men for their sterling worth; the man then valued most by the community would be the man who had done the most for the community—the man who had reared the largest family of children.

Mr. Editor, if my reasoning is correct, then the truest friends of virtue and of the Commonwealth are not those who are striving to implant in the hearts of the young a love for the marriage tie—to-day—when it is so very hard for men to support their families—but those who are advocating the adoption of a just method of distributing the wealth that labor produces.

A PURE DEMOCRAT.

Montclair, N. J., April 28, 1897.

JUSTICE SMYTH ON RAINES LAW.

Calls It the Work of Hasty Legislators.

During the hearing on a writ of certiorari in the case of Hugh Gallagher, convicted of drunkenness and sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment by Magistrate Mott, Justice Smyth expressed his opinion yesterday of the liquor tax law and the Legislature which forced it through.

Gallagher's attorney claimed that the amendments to the Raines law repealed the Wilds Cumulative Sentence act, and made it necessary to try a case of drunkenness, as a misdemeanor, in the Court of Special Sessions. If a Court of Special Sessions tried to do what Police Magistrates had done in the past year—dispose of 60,000 cases of drunkenness—it would have considerable difficulty.

"This liquor-tax law," said Justice Smyth, "was passed by men who are usually known as 'hasty legislators.' My long experience on the bench has shown me that it is the 'hasty legislator' who generally comes here to get drunk. He doesn't get drunk at home, because he is afraid of his family, so he comes here. Then he gets drunk, and usually bunkoed, as well."

When Gallagher's attorney said that a man might have to wait three months for his trial in Special Sessions, Justice Smyth suggested:

"Perhaps that would do one of those 'hasty legislators' some good."

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT—Ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson and Miss Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill.; C. J. Paine, Boston.

BROADWAY CENTRAL—H. D. Renwick, Pittsburg, Penn.; James D. Hatch, Buffalo, N. Y.; Hugh Kenshaw, Boston; J. H. McDaniels, Reading, Penn.

BUCKINGHAM—Charles R. Hosmer, Montreal.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft, Rhode Island; Senator A. P. Gorman, Maryland; Thomas Lanihan, Baltimore, Md.; Alfred Hands, Scranton, Penn.

GERLACH—Lieut. Francis Winslow, United States Army, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Hall, Chicago.

GILSEY—E. J. Hefferman, Saratoga; L. J. Hirt, Boston; Leland Sterry, Hot Springs, Va.; J. F. Kirk, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. R. Lamp, Waterbury, Conn.; B. Pratt, Philadelphia; J. H. McFarlane, Melbourne; M. J. Smith, Philadelphia.

GRAND—C. D. Kendall, Boston; G. W. Yarker, Toronto; C. N. Whiting, Boston; W. J. Lapham, New Haven, Conn.; Gen. G. M. Hoffman, Elmira, N. Y., Inspector General of the State Militia.

GRAND UNION—Attorney C. E. Keach, Troy, N. Y.

HOFFMAN—Brazilian Minister, Senor de Mendonca, Washington, D. C.; Senator John P. Jones, Nevada; R. W. Simmons, New Orleans, La.; A. Cole, Kidderminster, England.

HOLLAND HOUSE—John Lockwood, Huddersfield, England; H. P. J. Daws, Bridgeworth, England; George A. Armour, Princeton, N. J.; R. F. Ballentine, Newark, N. J.; R. H. Comstock, New Haven, Conn.; J. L. Tillotson, London, England.

IMPERIAL—Charles E. Bayliss, Rochester, N. Y.; Col. Morse, United States Army; Capt. F. G. Hodgson, United States Army; Paymaster F. H. Clark, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—H. H. Westinghouse, Pittsburg, Penn.; Croswell A. Parmenter, Troy, N. Y.; Prof. Franz Kneisel and musical quartette, Boston, Mass.; H. B. Ledyard, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. S. H. Weeks, Portland, Me.

MARLBOROUGH—Herbert Austin, Galveston, Texas.

METROPOLE—Edward Lyon, M. D., and G. D. Tinsmore, Williamsport, Penn.; Miss Campbell, daughter of ex-Gov. Campbell, Ohio.

MURRAY HILL—President C. P. Clark, and Directors George J. Brush, H. C. Robinson, Judge John M. Hall, Carlos French, I. D. Warner, C. H. Brooker, and C. F. Choate of the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railway, New Haven, Conn.; J. W. Flavel, Toronto; Charles E. Gross, Hartford, Conn.; Dr. James Bell, Montreal; W. B. Hubbard, Middletown, Conn.; Edward Hapgood, Hartford, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Prince Poriatowski, Russia; William H. Crocker, W. B. Bourn, and Michel Hariamb of San Francisco; Lieut. Charles L. Philips, Fort Monroe.

NORMANDIE—James R. Watson, Chicago.

PARK AVENUE—Fulton Paul, Hudson, N. Y.; O. M. Fisher, Toronto; Charles E. Schapp, St. Albans, Vt.; Clarence E. Brown, Milwaukee, Wis.

SAVOY—Hugo Knops, Germany.

STURTEVANT—F. W. Roebling, Jr., South Bethlehem, Penn.; Allaire Eustace, New Orleans; Horace Kenney, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Whiting, Holyoke, Mass.; James G. Gould, Philadelphia.

VENDOME—T. L. Walker, Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Hunt, Boston; W. B. Palmer, Boston; Andrew Mack, Boston.

WALDORF—Antoine de Grubissick Kerevatter, Austrian Legation; Judge Lynde Harrison, New Haven, Conn.; Clarence Knowles, Atlanta, Ga.; R. W. Blackwell, Montreal; James Ross, Montreal.

WINDSOR—W. A. Nye, Narragansett Pier, R. I.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Baily, J. L., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. L. Baily, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Braaget, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Polster, cloaks; Morton House.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Mullen, gloves, 488 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.

Davis, The W. B., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Davis, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Darlington, J. G., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. Murphy, white goods; Hoffman House.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Whalen, represents; G. Coburn, flannels; 45 Lispenard Street.

Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. C. Murray, white goods and linen; E. K. Bennett, millinery and ribbons; Miss M. F. Woods, ladies' and infants' wear; 45 Lispenard Street.

Isaac, S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Isaac, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Marrett, Safford & Co., Portland, Me.; C. F. Safford, carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.

Mentor, Rosenblum & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

McKibbin & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. A. Dorsey, hats and caps; St. Denis Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods; J. J. H. Wright, furnishing goods; 258 Church Street.

Pitts, Kimball & Lewis, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Setchell, books and stationery; Sinclair House.

Reliable Clothing Company, Baltimore, Md.; S. Weinberg, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; H. D. Renwick, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Samuels, D., San Francisco, Cal.; notions, laces, millinery, and upholstery goods, 29 Greene Street; Savoy Hotel.

Steer, F. A., Furnishing Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. A. Steer, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

BUFFALO, May 7.—The Buffalo Courier was sold this afternoon to W. J. Connors. The terms were private.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., May 7.—John Clark, formerly a merchant at Port Jervis, was killed by a train at Pond Eddy last night.

LOWELL, Mass., May 7.—Lorenzo Barnes was found guilty to-day of murder in the first degree in causing the death of John Deane, a farmer, of Maynard, Mass.

ELMIRA, May 7.—Burglars entered the Lehigh Valley Station and a grocery and cigar store at Elmira Heights early to-day. They carried away several hundred dollars in money.

ALBANY, May 7.—Attorney General Hancock has denied the application of William D. Chase, a stockholder of the Chase, Roberts Company of Brooklyn, to have an action brought for the dissolution of the company on the ground that it is insolvent.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 7.—Henry Jones, colored, a convict of the Indiana State Prison, was hanged in the prison this morning for the murder of a fellow-convict named Thomas Jones, who testified against him in the trial which resulted in his sentence to prison.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:05 A. M.—419 West Fifty-third Street, J. Morgan; damage, $50.

2:10 A. M.—21 Hudson Street, unknown; damage slight.

3 A. M.—Roof of West Nineteenth Street, Street Cleaning Department; no damage.

3:06 A. M.—188 East Ninety-third Street, F. Winkening; damage, $35.

4:10 A. M.—1,580 Park Avenue, M. Robinson; damage slight.

7:15 A. M.—178 Essex Street, H. Leinchel; damage slight.

8:45 A. M.—96 Edgecombe Avenue, unknown; no damage.

9 A. M.—428 East Fifty-ninth Street, Mary Reil; damage slight.

9:35 A. M.—1,922 Park Avenue, W. Elbert; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—43 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, B. F. Raynor & Co.; damage, $5.

7:40 P. M.—173 Norfolk Street, Samuel Girtz; damage slight.

8:15 P. M.—233 East Seventy-second Street, W. Marsh; no damage.

9 P. M.—Foot of East Sixteenth Street, occupied by the Street Cleaning Department; damage, $10.

9:30 P. M.—107 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, George Fleck; damage, $5.

10:55 P. M.—253 Columbus Avenue, T. Farley & Son; damage, $25.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7.—The large saw mill and yards of the Lyon Lumber Company at Tivoli caught fire this evening. The mill was destroyed and the lumber is still burning. The loss will reach $25,000.

Stick to the Directions, if you want to get the most good out of Pearline. Otherwise, you'll be putting in too much, and wasting the Pearline, and calling it expensive. Or you won't put in enough, and so you won't get as much help from it as you expected, and you'll have to do more work. Directions on every package for hot and cold water washing, with and without boiling. These simple, easy directions have revolutionized the work of washing.

Millions NOW USE Pearline

URIC ACID POISONING.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

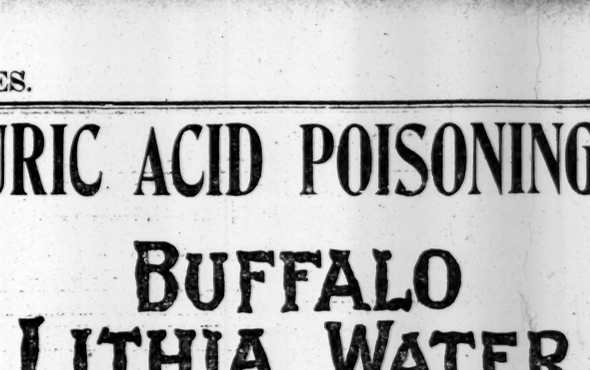
A Powerful Solvent of Uric Acid Deposit—Nature's Great Antidote to Uric Acid Poisoning in all of its Forms—Testimony of the Celebrated Dr. John Attfield, F. I. C., London, E. C.

ANALYSIS AND REPORT BY

Dr. JOHN ATTFIELD, F. I. C.,

For Thirty-four Years—1862 to 1896—Professor of Practical Chemistry to The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Author of "A Manual on General Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry."

The following plate from a photograph, represents **not the whole of any one fragment of the Calculi, but portions only of the chief fragments analyzed,** which **"evidently,"** says Dr. Attfield, **"were fragments of larger Calculi."**



111 Temple Chambers, LONDON, E. C., Feb. 12, 1897.

On January 12th, 1897, I received from the hands of Dr. [illegible]YLAND, late Resident Physician at the Buffalo Lithia Springs, Virginia, U. S. A., five specimen of dis[illegible]egrated **calculi,** which evidently were **fragments of larger calculi,** two being *Renal*," and two "*Vesical,*" and "one a vesical calculus *in the form of Sand,*" passed by patients while drinking the waters.

1. The calculus marked "*in the form of Sand,*" I find to consist of *crystalline grains of Ammonio-Magnesian Phosphate.*

2. The calculus described as "reported by J. J. Maxfield," consists of *Amorphous lumps of a mixture of Ammonio-Magnesian Phosphate* and *Calcium Phosphate.*

3. The calculus marked "Mayor Jarrett" is composed, according to my analysis, of concentric layers of **Uric Acid** with traces of *Calcium Phosphate.*

4. The calculus marked "Rufus H. Brigham" is mainly **Uric Acid** with a little *Ammonium Urate.*

5. The calculus marked "Holt" is **Uric Acid.**

These five calculi were **in fragments.** Tests showed that the **fragments** of any one *calculus* were *alike in composition. The unused portions of the chief* **fragments** analyzed I mounted on a card and obtained photographs of the set, marked 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, corresponding to the foregoing paragraphs, as desired by Dr. Boyland, and have forwarded to him copies of the photographs. JOHN ATTFIELD.

According to distinguished medical authority, Uric Acid Poisoning shows itself in Gout, Rheumatism, Lithæmia, Stone of the Kidneys and Bladder, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Herpetiform Neuralgic Affections, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Irritability, Nervous Asthma, Nervous Headache, cases of Mental Depression, and in certain forms of Dyspepsia and Eczema.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER dissolves and washes out of the system Uric Acid Deposit, and is Nature's own specific for these and all troubles of Uric Acid origin. Taken as a common beverage or table water it acts as a preventive of Uric Acid deposit and of the distressing maladies caused by such deposit.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally. Pamphlets on application.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:51	Sun sets	7:08	Moon sets	12:14

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	11:48	Gov. Isl'd	12:07	H

LI HUNG CHANG'S TREE

Planted on the Site of Gen. Grant's Former Resting Place by Minister Yang Yu.

THE CEREMONIES WERE SIMPLE

Viceroy's Representative Turned Over a Little Earth and Read a Chinese Manuscript—Visit Paid to the Mausoleum.

Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of the Chinese Empire, yesterday afternoon planted a tree in commemoration of his friend, Gen. Grant. Yang Yu, who until a few days ago was Chinese Minister at Washington, acted for the Viceroy, and did the actual planting, and the tree now stands above the spot where Gen. Grant's body lay until removed to the mausoleum.

Park Commissioner Stiles and Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, when it became known that Li Hung Chang wished to plant a tree in memory of Gen. Grant, selected in Morningside Park a specimen, about ten feet high, of the Ginko biloba, a native of China. This tree was taken over yesterday afternoon by Robert Rae Livingston, Park Engineer, and a force of workmen and placed in position shortly before the arrival of Yang Yu and party.

It was 4 o'clock when a body of mounted park policemen came rapidly up the West Drive, followed by carriages. In the first of these were Yang Yu, his secretary, and Samuel McMillan, President of the Park Board; Col. Fred D. Grant and wife, Miss Julia Grant, and Col. S. V. R. Cruger were the other members of the party. They were met by Commissioner Stiles, Secretary William Leary, and Superintendent Parsons, and conducted up the board walk to a spot facing the tree. Mr. McMillan and Yang Yu, the latter in his official dress, with a great diamond blazing in his headdress, took a step or two forward. Mr. McMillan, uncovering, and in this being followed by all the men present, said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: The representative of the great nation of China will celebrate here to-day a fraternal act in planting a tree in memory of our great General, a privilege asked by that great statesman and General who was his friend. We here give him that liberty, believing that as this emblem of fraternity flourishes and grows strong, so the friendship between the two nations will grow and strengthen."

Mr. McMillan handed a spade to Yang Yu, who turned over several handfuls of earth. Stepping back, he then read from Chinese manuscript in tones so low that they were inaudible a few feet away, a few words, which were interpreted by his secretary, Su, thus:

"This tree is planted at the side of the tomb of Gen. U. S. Grant, ex-President of the United States of America, for the purpose of commemorating his greatness, by Li Hung Chang, Guardian of the Prince Grand Secretary of State, Earl of the First Order.

"Yang Yu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China, Kwanghsu, 23d day, Fourth Moon, May 7, 1897."

The manuscript of Yang Yu's address, and that of the translation, were handed to Col. Grant. Secretary Su, interpreting for Yang Yu, explained to Col Grant that the Chinese characters on the manuscript were of the kind used in China on memorial tablets and tombs, and requested that in case his address is inscribed on a tablet to be erected near the tree these characters be used. Col. Grant promised they should be exactly followed.

A suggestion was made, apparently a spontaneous one that Yang Yu, who sails to-day for Europe, might wish once more to visit Gen. Grant's resting place, and he readily assented. The party accordingly started for the tomb.

Persons who were within were asked to withdraw for the moment, and Yang Yu, Col. Grant and ladies, and the Park Commissioners went below for a few minutes. The flowers sent by Li Hung Chang are still about the sarcophagus, and retain much of their fresh look. Mrs. Grant, in conversing with Secretary Su, asked him to convey to Li Hung Chang once more the thanks of the Grant family, for his floral tribute.

After a few moments of brisk conversation the party left the monument, and, passing through a great corwd of people who stood in silence, walked to the carriages, which had been brought around to the east drive, and under the escort of mounted policemen were driven away.

The tree planted yesterday was formerly called by botanists Salisburia, but is now known by the Japanese name of Ginkgo biloba, or the Latin name of Adianti folia. In English it is called the maidenhair tree. It is coniferous and hardy, and bears a fruit, the kernel of which is sold in Japanese stores. Superintendent Parsons says bushels of this fruit are grown on the trees in Central Park.

Ginkgo trees a hundred feet high, with trunks six or seven feet in diameter, are not uncommon. It is a beautiful tree at all seasons, especially in Autumn, when the leaves turn to a clear lemon yellow. There are some fine old trees of this kind in the neighborhood of Philadelphia. There are some very good specimens in Central Park on the summit of the hill west of the lake, and there is an avenue of them in Washington leading up through the grounds to the Department of Agriculture.

By direction of President McMillan, a hole was dug near the one in which the Ginkgo tree was placed, in which to plant what is called a witness tree. This order was given so late that no time was left in which to procure this tree, and hence it was not planted by Yang Yu. It will be a rhododendron, or tree of knowledge, from the Amoor River, China.

Celebration of Arbor Day.

Arbor Day was celebrated in this city and Brooklyn yesterday by the pupils of all the public schools with fitting exercises. Recitations, the singing of patriotic songs, and addresses comprised the programmes.

WORKHOUSE MEN SEEK DEATH.

Two Prisoners Jump Twenty Feet to a Stone Courtyard—One Dies.

Two men tried to kill themselves yesterday in the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. One succeeded. Both men dived from a gallery twenty feet high to a stone-flagged courtyard. Benjamin Diagun, who afterward died, landed on his head and his skull was fractured. The second man, whose name is withheld, is now in the workhouse hospital.

There are 1,100 men in the workhouse now. The dining room accommodations are for only about half that number, and it has been found necessary to marshal the prisoners in two squads at meals.

Diagun was twenty-nine years old, and when he was committed for vagrancy for five days, from Yorkville Court, Wednesday, he said he was a laborer and homeless. Being a new arrival he was put in the second squad. Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the second squad was being led back after breakfast. Diagun was in the middle of the line as it went along the tier, twenty feet above the stone courtyard. The tier is inclosed by an iron railing about three feet high. Suddenly Diagun jumped to the top of the rail, and before the keepers could prevent him, he plunged forward to the courtyard. He struck the stones with his head, and fell bleeding and unconscious. The 600 prisoners who saw the man jump made an effort to break lines, but were quickly checked by the keepers.

Diagun was picked up and taken into the hospital. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he died without regaining consciousness.

Half an hour later, as another line of prisoners was being led over the tier, another man jumped as Diagun had. He, however, was only slightly hurt.

Remnants of the Bison Herds.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Buffalo Jones of Oklahoma, who is in the city, has made a proposition to corral the remnants of the once mighty herds of American bison. Practically all of these animals left in a wild state are in the Yellowstone National Park, and Mr. Jones says they do not exceed thirty in number.

He says that if the remaining animals are to be preserved they must be gathered at once, as the game in the park is being slaughtered.

Cut Glass
Silver Mounted.

The Gorham Co. offers for inspection its splendid stock of Silver Mounted Cut Glass at extremely favorable prices; consisting of Ice Cream and Fruit Dishes, Claret Pitchers, Biscuit and Cigar Jars, Loving Cups, and an uncommonly interesting lot of Flower Vases in Ruby and White Glass.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,
Silversmiths.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION.

Senator Cullom Favors a Permanent Body of Experts to Revise the Schedules.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In reply to inquiries as to his views on a permanent Tariff Commission, Senator Cullom has written the following letter:

Washington, D. C., May 6, 1897.
Mr. Samuel B. Arcner, Secretary the Tariff Commission League, Newark, N. J.:

My Dear Sir—You have asked me two or three times whether I have been and am now in favor of a permanent Tariff Commission. I have for many years thought that there ought to be some means devised by which we could avoid these constant and extreme changes in tariff legislation—first going far in the direction of a high tariff and on the occasion of a change of politics going as far the other way.

I believe that through the judicious agency of a permanent Tariff Commission, composed of experts, statisticians, and business men, such changes could be made from year to year by Congress as might be indicated and clearly shown to be wise.

This would save the necessity of requiring a change of the whole tariff system by whatever party came into power.

Certainly we cannot continue indefinitely as we have been doing with reference to that subject, because the business of the country will not tolerate it. I hope sincerely that this Congress may provide for some kind of a commission which will aid in changing the situation, and I should be glad if an amendment of the kind indicated were to be incorporated in the bill now before the Senate, known as the Dingley bill. Very truly yours, S. M. CULLOM.

CANADA'S TARIFF A SUCCESS.

Talk of a Line of Steamers Between the Dominion and Panama.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 7.—Canada seems to be prospering under the new tariff. The official statement of revenue and expenditure for the month of April, which will appear in to-morrow's official Gazette, shows an advance in the revenue of $1,400,00 over the same peirod in 1896. The increase is due to the increased revenue from excise customs.

Edmund E. Sheppard of Toronto, who was here to-day, has been appointed a commissioner by the Dominion Government to go to Central America and work up a trade between that country and the Dominion. He will leave about the end of the month. If successful in his mission a line of steamers will be placed on the route between Victoria, B. C., and Panama.

ITALY'S INTEREST IN THE TARIFF.

Explanation of the Dingley Bill in the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, May 7.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the Minister of Husbandry, Count Guicciardini, explained the clauses of the Dingley bill affecting Italian oranges and lemons. He added that Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador at Washington, is continuing negotiations to obtain concessions.

Señor Picardi urged the Government to persist in protecting Italian interests, especially with the view of securing a commercial arrangement should the new tariff be enacted.

SECRECY AS TO THE TREATY.

No Official Statement of Rejection by the Senate—An Unusual Condition of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The failure of the Senate to make public its action on the arbitration treaty has created an unusual condition of affairs. There is no official information that the Senate has taken any action, or that the treaty has been rejected, or that the defeated treaty was different from the one originally submitted. All that is known officially is that a treaty was concluded by Secretary Olney and Sir Julian Pauncefote and sent to the Senate. It then went into executive session, so that no official information has been given as to the amendments and the final action taken.

The secrecy of executive session does not permit the State Department or the British Government to be notified as to what has occurred. It is felt to be due to the other contracting party to the treaty that some notice should be given as to what has been done and as to the form of the treaty when it was rejected. In case the Senate never should make its action known, the last official record on the treaty would be its submission to the Senate four months ago.

ROOSEVELT'S TOUR OF INQUIRY.

Coming to New York to Investigate Navy Yard Affairs.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will leave Washington early next week to make a thorough investigation of the New York Navy Yard, with special reference to the laboring force, and with a purpose of correcting any injustice that may be the subject of well-founded complaint. The department deems it best that the inquiry be made in answer to the allegations of unfair treatment lodged with the Secretary by friends of employes reduced or dismissed.

Mr. Roosevelt will endeavor to go aboard the gunboat Nashville on her trial trip up the Sound next Wednesday. The New York visit of inspection will be followed shortly by visits of like character to the navy yards at Norfolk and League Island, and in the Autumn by a trip to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

JORDAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Assistant Treasurer in Washington to Advise Secretary Gage.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, was at the Treasury Department to-day and, in company with Secretary Gage, called on the President before the Cabinet session. His visit is said to have no particular significance. Now that the rush of applicants for office has abated somewhat, Secretary Gage has taken up the study of the financial situation, and it is thought that Mr. Jordan was requested to come to Washington to advise the Secretary on some matters pertaining to the conditions in New York.

The recent engagements of gold, Mr. Jordan believes, were the result of the peculiar conditions existing in Europe, and had no relation whatever to the conditions in this country beyond the fact that the gold was more easily procured here than in Europe. He expects to return to New York to-morrow.

GENERAL LIBRARY CONFERENCE

It Is to Meet in London in July and Will Be Suitably Entertained.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Department of State has received through Mr. John Hay, United States Ambassador in London, a notice from Sir John Lubbock that the International Library Conference will be held in London during the week beginning July 12 next, where it will meet as the guest of the Lord Mayor and Corporation.

The chief object of the conference is to draw from the delegates the fullest information as to the latest improvements in library management.

T. H. STOUT SURRENDERED

Fled from This City Over Five Years Ago After Robbing His Employers.

HE HAS MADE A CONFESSION

Says He Gave Himself Up, as He Was Tired of Being an Exile—His Forgeries Aggregated $40,000.

Thomas H. Stout, who fled from this city five years ago after committing forgeries aggregating about $40,000, gave himself up yesterday morning at the District Attorney's office. He was kept in the detectives' room during the afternoon, while indictments were being found and bail was being arranged for, and late in the evening the bail not being forthcoming, he was taken to Police Headquarters and locked up for the night.

Stout, who is now fifty-nine years old, was for many years a trusted employe of the banking and brokerage firm of Kennett, Hopkins & Co. of 56 Broadway. He lived with his wife and three sons in New Brunswick, N. J. His father, who was one of New Brunswick's wealthiest citizens, had left an estate of $300,000, and his son, Thomas, was always considered well-to-do.

In the latter part of September, 1891, the Stouts left New Brunswick. Their friends were told that as Mr. Stout was going to Europe for a vacation, Mrs. Stout and the sons would make their home in New York until his return. Mrs. Stout sailed for Germanic on Sept. 24, and the following day Mr. Hopkins received a letter from Stout which had been mailed about the hour the steamship sailed. In this letter Stout said that Mr. Hopkins would soon learn of his wrongdoing. An examination of Stout's accounts was made, and Mr. Hopkins declared that they were all right and that he believed that Stout was crazy.

Three weeks later Thomas J. Briggs of the paper manufacturing firm of F. E. James & Co. ordered Kennett Hopkins & Co., who were his brokers, to sell a block of railroad stocks. They found that the stock had been disposed of. An investigation showed that Briggs had only $20,000 to his credit with the firm, while a statement sent to him a few weeks before by Stout gave him credit for $60,000. Stout had handled checks payable to the firm and checks made out by the firm. He deposited many of these with the Holland Trust Company to his own credit.

Briggs had to sue his brokers for the amount he claimed. His suits aggregated $25,000. The Holland Trust Company, the Manhattan Company, and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company also got into litigation over Stout's checks.

A vain hunt was made abroad for Stout. On Tuesday District Attorney Olcott was informed that Stout was on his way to this city to surrender. Yesterday he did so, and made a confession. Five indictments, charging forgery in the second degree, were found against him. He said he gave himself up because he was tired of being an exile.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

New Freight Line Formed from St. Paul to Newport News and Across the Ocean.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Official announcement was made to-day by the Wisconsin Central Railway Company of the formation of a line between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Newport News, Va., via the Wisconsin Central to Manitowoc, the Great Lakes Steamship Company, the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways, for the transportation of freight from the Northwest to Newport News, and thence across the ocean.

At Newport News connection is to be made with the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, Limited, to Liverpool and London; also, with the United States Shipping Company, to Hamburg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Antwerp, Leith, and Bristol. Through bills of lading will be issued to the points mentioned, as well as to other important points in Great Britain and the Continent.

WESTERN RAILROADS TO UNITE.

The Calumet Terminal Transfer Railroad Company Formed.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Instructions from the Committee of Stockholders having the reorganization of the Chicago and Northern Pacific and the Chicago and Calumet Terminal Railroads in charge were received today by S. R. Ainslee, General Manager of both lines. Mr. Ainslee is officially informed of the proposed acquisition of both lines by a new company, to be called the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company.

The plan provides for a consolidation of the two lines and a ten-mile extension of the terminal from McCook to Franklin Park, thus completing a belt line through the most important railroad districts of the city.

The plans of organization provide that first mortgage fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds are to be issued to the amount of $15,000,000, of which $12,742,000 will be used for reorganization purposes. Another issuance of $17,000,000 non-cumulative 4 per cent. preferred stock and $13,000,000 common stock will be made.

J. M. SCHRYVER'S PROMOTION.

He Becomes General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—J. M. Schryver, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been appointed General Passenger Agent. The change is to become effective May 10. Mr. Schryver has been with the company for a long time, and has a wide circle of acquaintances.

Jersey Central's Directors Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, held yesterday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected. President Maxwell said the business of the road is improving, and the coal trade is in better condition than for a long time. Mr. Maxwell does not think the price of coal will increase more than 25 cents a ton.

Canadian Pacific Promotion.

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 7.—R. Marpole, who has for many years filled the position of Superintendent of the Pacific Division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed General Superintendent in succession to H. Abbott, resigned.

Checks for Foreign Investors.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will send by the steamship St. Paul, next Wednesday, the first batch of checks to pay dividends to the foreign stockholders, which are due May 31. A week later more checks will be forwarded. All told, $1,000,000 will be paid out.

Railroad Men and Matters.

P. J. Flynn, Chairman of the Utah Railway Association, has resigned. His successor is C. H. Griffen.

The Chicago, Indianapolis and Chattanooga Southern Railroad will be sold by order of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

The estimated gross earnings on the entire Rock Island system for April are $1,120,714. This is a decrease of $40,337, as compared with April, 1896.

Cornelius Vanderbilt has declined re-election as a manager of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. The annual meeting will be held next Tuesday.

The organization of the Westbrook, Windham and Harrison Railroad Company of Maine has been completed by the election of the following officers: President—J. C. Scates; Vice President—C. B. Woodman, and Treasurer—C. M. Waterhouse.

Former Secretary of State Richard Olney and Henry McHarg of this city were yesterday elected Directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company. Mr. Olney succeeds the late William T. Hart and Mr. McHarg succeeds his brother-in-law, Gen. Horace Porter.

The report of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad for the March quarter shows the gross earnings to be $1,310,984; operating expenses, $1,067,908; net earnings, $213,076; other income, $1,406; charges, $305,908, leaving a deficit of $91,426. The deficit for the same quarter last year was $86,102.

The ambition of every American

is to be "well posted." He desires to have at his command not only an accurate knowledge of the history and progress of his own country, but to be informed of world-wide movements in Science, Literature, Art, and Politics.

Unfortunately, or fortunately, one small head or several large heads could not possibly contain a tithe of this enormous mass of information; and to meet the need it was therefore necessary to put into operation that greatest engine of modern civilization, the printing press—on the theory that "*the next best thing to knowing a thing is to know where to find it.*"

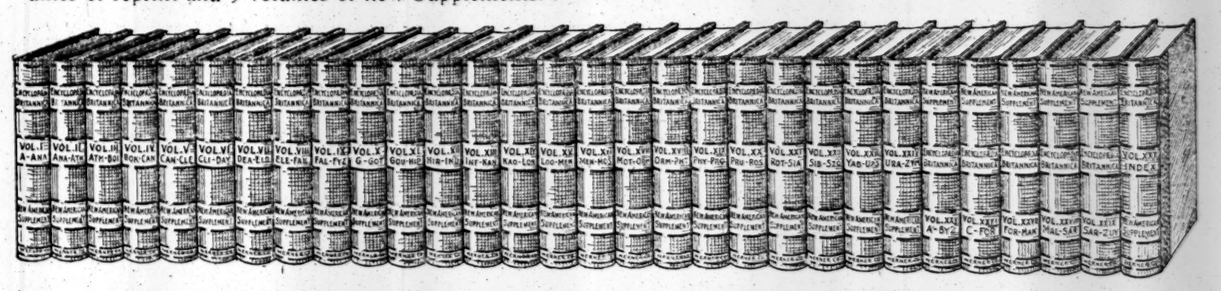
The greatest work in our language, next to the Bible, (according to Spurgeon, the famous English preacher,) is the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. Originally issued in 1771, it took immediately the first rank, both on account of its literary excellence and because of the superb scholarship which characterized its articles.

Successive new editions improved it markedly, culminating in the great Ninth Edition of 25 large quarto volumes, (costing $3,000,000 for authorship alone,) begun in 1879 and finished in 1889.

But with all its excellences it was essentially a foreign publication.

American topics were in some instances treated scantily, if at all; biographies were confined to the famous dead, while the facts regarding the career of a living Gladstone or Bismarck or Edison were sternly suppressed; furthermore, many things have happened of vital interest to mankind since 1889, and it was needful to bring the great work up to date.

The enormous task of revising the BRITANNICA along the lines thus indicated has now reached its fruition by the publication of a NEW EDITION (practically the tenth) of this famous reference library, consisting of 25 volumes of reprint and 5 volumes of new Supplements.



As a result, a magnificent work of 30 great octavo volumes is now offered to the American people, copiously illustrated, amply supplied with maps, saying the "last word" (to date) on all departments of human knowledge, treating fully of American topics, and including in its biographical department a discriminating consideration of the life and public services of the eminent men and women NOW LIVING.

THE PRICE of this new 30-volume edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica is WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. THE NEW YORK TIMES has completed arrangements by which any reliable person who is a reader of THE TIMES, or becomes such, can obtain the ENTIRE WORK on very reasonable monthly payments. The work is bound in Cloth, Sheep, or Half Morocco, and with each set we give a handsome oak bookcase ENTIRELY FREE.

A BOOK CASE is a useful and even necessary piece of furniture now-a-days. It looks well anywhere, it helps out the appearance of any other furniture. If it is of suitable size and proper finish it is the first thing to catch the eye of a visitor entering the room. ELEGANT OAK is the strongest material and evinces the best taste. It goes well with anything, stays "in fashion" and harmonizes with all the bindings in which standard works come now. Books are unsightly objects if they are left lying around. In a case they are easy to find, handy to use, and give indisputable evidence of culture and refinement. Large volumes—especially if they come in sets—should be accommodated with a case just right for them. To receive such a one FREE is not the least of the acceptable features of THE TIMES'S plan for putting its subscribers in possession of a notable work—the most notable, in fact, in the annals of printing. 30 Royal Octavo Volumes. Three styles of binding. *The Enlarged and Perfected Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Every subscriber—present or prospective—of THE NEW YORK TIMES can secure at wholesale rates the entire set of 30 volumes (delivered all at once, freight paid, to any address) by making a small cash payment. The remaining payments are so spaced that they can cause no inconvenience. This arrangement allows THE TIMES'S subscribers to have the use of all the volumes from the outset.

Mail It To-day

OUR LIBERAL PROPOSITION

The New York Times's Educational Department,
5 and 7 East 16th Street, New York.

Please acquaint me with your liberal offer of the NEW ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA. I have long desired to supply myself on an easy plan of purchase and trust that I can now indulge my wish.

Name .....
Bus. Address .....

5-8

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE.

Third Annual Convention Closes Its Labors in Louisville After Hearing Papers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—The business of the third annual convention of the National Municipal League was finished this morning. The league was called to order in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade by Chairman George W. Ochs of Chattanooga. Several papers were read, dealing with municipal affairs in Philadelphia, New Orleans, Providence, and St. Louis.

The paper on "The Results of a Victory for Reform," on the programme to be read by Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, was passed, as Mr. Bonaparte was unavoidably detained.

The papers read to-day were as follows: "Municipal Affairs in Philadelphia," George Burnham, Jr.; "Municipal Affairs in New Orleans," Charles Janvier, President Citizens' League; "Municipal Condition of Providence, R. I." Edwin D. McGuinness, Mayor of Providence; "The Municipal Condition of St. Louis," Frederick W. Dewart.

The league adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive Committee. The cities which are making a bid for the next convention are Indianapolis, Omaha, Denver, Atlanta, and Boston.

A drive about this city this afternoon and a banquet at the Galt House this evening were the closing entertainments offered by the City Committee.

The programme for the after-dinner addresses at the banquet was as follows: "Necessity for Civic Pride," W. B. Hornblower, New York; "A Woman Voter," Mrs. Sue Hall, Denver; "Duties of a Citizen," the Rev. S. M. Hamilton, Louisville; "The Woes of a Reformer," H. E. Deming, New York; "The Reformer in Office," Mayor George W. Ochs, Chattanooga; "Merit System in Municipal Affairs," Lucien B. Swift, Indianapolis.

FLORIDA SENATORIAL RACE.

Call Withdraws and the Contest Is Between Chipley and Stockton.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 7.—Call was withdrawn in the race for United States Senator to-day, and J. N. C. Stockton, a Jacksonville banker and supporter of Call, was placed in nomination. The result of the ballot to-day was:

Chipley, 3½; Stockton, 83; Raney, 20; Hocker, 8; Burford, 1; total, 94. Chipley's friends have driven Call from the race, and hope soon to elect Chipley United States Senator.

PORT ORCHARD DOCK ALL RIGHT.

Commander Moroney Discredits the Report of Its Collapse.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Commander J. G. Moroney, United States Navy, denies the report that there is anything the matter with the dry dock at Port Orchard. He superintended its construction, and says:

"In the first place, it is always customary after docking a large ship to run the levels over the basin and make a report to the bureau. The statement, therefore, that a report concerning the condition of the dock is on its way to Washington is probably true. I don't believe for a moment that there is the slightest truth in any other part of the story."

CHEATHAM RECORDER OF DEEDS.

Former North Carolina Congressman May Succeed C. H. J. Taylor.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—C. H. J. Taylor, colored, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, called at the White House today. It is understood that his resignation will be tendered to-morrow, and his successor will be ex-Representative Cheatham, also colored, of North Carolina. Taylor came here from Kansas City.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Applications for appointment to office under the Treasury Department have been filed as follows: W. S. Steel, Coiner of the Mint at Philadelphia; S. W. Gould and James H. Green, Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels at Buffalo.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day for New York offices as follows: East Koy, L. B. Doud; Elma, L. P. Reuther; Green Haven, Irving Dutcher; Wyoming, C. M. Webster.

Miss Worden, Aged 82, Dies Sweeping.

BLACK RIVER, N. Y., May 7.—This morning, while sweeping, Miss Miranda Worden, aged eighty-two, dropped dead.

GIFT TO BARNARD COLLEGE

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske's Donation of $140,000 to Build a Dormitory Wing Surprises Trustees.

A MEMORIAL OF HER HUSBAND

Other Benefactions and Bequests Were Announced at the Meeting of the Board Yesterday—An Endowment of $1,000,000 Asked.

Mrs. Josiah M. Fiske of this city has given $140,000 to be used in completing a wing of the new Barnard College building, on Morningside Heights. News of the gift became public yesterday at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, which was held in the present home of the college, 343 Madison Avenue. George A. Plimpton, the Treasurer, made the announcement of the generous gift which Mrs. Fiske makes in memory of her late husband. The wing is to be fitted up as a dormitory, and will bear the name of Fiske Hall.

At the meeting Dr. Silas B. Brownell acted as Chairman, others present being Mrs. A. A. Anderson, Mrs. F. B. Arnold, Miss Helen Dawes Brown, Mrs. William C. Brownell, Mrs. George F. Canfield, Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Alfred Mayer, Mrs. Henry F. Osborn, Edward W. Sheldon, George W. Smith, and Mrs. James T. Talcott. The gift came as a surprise to the entire board, none but the Treasurer knowing of it beforehand.

Mrs. Fiske's benefaction is the third of a series of women's gifts which have made Barnard's new quarters possible. Mrs. Van Wyck Brinckerhoff of Hastings, N. Y., gave the money to erect Brinckerhoff Hall, which forms the east wing of the structure. It will contain the college gymnasium, theatre, and laboratories. The central portion, facing on the courtyard, which opens toward One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, is Milbank Hall, the gift of Mrs. A. A. Anderson of New York. Fiske Hall will face toward One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, extending back to Claremont Avenue. The building will be in the Henry II. style, four stories in height, constructed of red brick, Indiana limestone, and terra cotta.

It was also announced yesterday that Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer has given $6,000 to the college to equip the physical laboratory in Brinckerhoff Hall, and $2,000 has been subscribed by various persons toward furnishing the building.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, has recently given the college $5,000. The late Charles B. Fosdick bequeathed $1,000 to it, and Dr. Emily L. Gregory, Professor of Botany at Barnard, who died last week, left her books and portrait to the college.

It is announced that the Trustees still need $40,000 for general college expenses and $22,000 to furnish the new building. They also ask an endowment fund of $1,000,000.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt and Miss Emily James Smith, Dean of the college, were elected life Trustees.

Medals Awarded to Cadets.

Over 500 persons witnessed the invitation drill and parade by the cadets of the Rugby Military Academy, on the academy grounds at Ninety-second Street and Central Park West, yesterday afternoon. Two companies of twenty cadets each, under command of Capt. Charles A. Hoyt and Adjt. F. E. Engler, took part in the exercises. Col. George Moore Smith presented to the school a silver cup won by the cadets at the military tournament held at Madison Square Garden, Jan. 11 to 16 last. The Rugby Military Academy Medal of Honor was then presented to F. E. Engler for general proficiency in military training, as well as the medal for the manual awarded by Capt. Hoyt. The silver medal for indoor gymnastics was awarded to Frederick Lees Hawthorne; first prize for field athletics to Nasseem Mallouf; second prize, to F. L. Hawthorne, and third to Le Roy Peabody.

Adelphi Choral Club's Concert.

The Adelphi Choral Club, formed from the members comprising the Damrosch People's Sunday Afternoon Singing Classes, will hold its first annual concert at Chickering Hall next Tuesday evening. Tickets may be procured by addressing Harmony, 41 University Place, or Mrs. John Hanning, 258 West Fifty-fifth Street.

Is Your Brain Tired.

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. D. Crothers, Supt. Walnut Lodge Asylum, Hartford, Conn., says: "It is a remedy of great value in building up functional energy and brain force."

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

An Illinois Legislative Clerk Says He Was Mistaken for a Member, and $2,000 Was Offered for His Vote.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Some excitement developed to-day in connection with the Humphrey bills by a reported attempt to bribe a committee clerk, mistaken for a member of the House. A. L. Hamilton, publisher of The West Chicago Journal, and Clerk of the Committee on Live Stock and Dairying, stated to representatives of the press that he had been mistaken for Representative Flannigan by a lobbyist for the Humphrey bills, and that $2,000 was offered to him to vote for them.

The Humphrey bills extend the franchises of all street railways in Illinois fifty years and give the control of existing roads and new franchises to specially appointed commissions, instead of to the Boards of Aldermen of the various cities. The bills have been bitterly opposed, particularly by the civic reform organizations in Chicago.

Here is Mr. Hamilton's story: "Shortly after the House met to-day, I was talking to Representative Bailey. Senator Landrigan at the same time was talking to Representative Flannigan, who occupied a seat next to Bailey. When Landrigan walked out, I also went out after him. When we got out into the corridor Landrigan turned to me and said: 'Mr. Flannigan, I want to make you acquainted with Mr. Garrard.'

"I shook hands with Mr. Garrard, and then he said:

"'Mr. Flannigan, we want a few more votes in the Humphrey bills; we have seventy-seven, but want a few more to make things sure. If you will vote for the bills I will make you a present of $2,000 after they are passed.' He also spoke of some other bill. I said nothing, and walked away. I went back to Representative Bailey and told him what had happened."

The Garrard referred to is F. C. Garrard, for many years Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. As it was not known that he had had anything to do with the Humphrey bills, and as he is a man of high standing, the story was at once on everybody's lips, and created the greatest excitement. An inexplicable part of the story, assuming it to be true, was that Senator Landrigan should be a go-between in the Humphrey bills, for he has steadfastly fought them ever since their introduction.

Both Senator Landrigan and Garrard deny the truth of Mr. Hamilton's statement.

CANALS OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Business to be Resumed To-day on the Entire State System.

ALBANY, May 7.—The entire system of State canals will be opened for traffic tomorrow, and those portions embraced in the $9,000,000 improvement that have been under way are either completed or have been left in such condition that the canals can be safely opened for the boatmen without interfering in any way with the contractors.

Plans and specifications for the balance of the work under the $9,000,000 improvement scheme are being prepared by the State Department of Public Works, and it is expected to advertise for the bids for the work in two months.

Three Hundred Irish Colleens.

Three hundred pretty Irish girls landed yesterday from the steamship Germanic, and Matron Boyle, at Ellis Island, in her employment bureau, reported business booming. The girls seemed to be nearly all of an age, in the neighborhood of twenty, and they showed not the slightest hesitancy in confessing it to the recording clerk in the immigrant office. Friends of many were at the Barge Office to meet them, and the others filed across the park to the Rosary Mission, where they are cared for till friends appear or employment is obtained.

Honors for Foster Coates.

Foster Coates, who retired as editor-in-chief of The New York Commercial Advertiser last Saturday, and who will leave for Europe next week, was presented with a silver loving cup by his former associates on The Commercial Advertiser, at the New York Press Club, 34 West Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Brooklyn Interpreter Appointed.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Supreme Court Justices of Kings County have appointed Barach Miller of Brooklyn interpreter of Hebrew jargon at a salary of $1,800 a year. The appointment was made from a State civil service list.

Ohio's Republican Convention.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 7.—The Republican Convention of the State will be held in this city on June 22 and 23. It is definitely settled that Congressman Grosvenor will be the permanent Chairman of the convention.

THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

Col. Samuel S. Sumner, Sixth Cavalry, and Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, Commissary of Subsistance, are detailed to attend the encampments of the Pennsylvania National Guard from the 10th to the 24th of July.

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will make not exceeding three visits to Cold Spring, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of the Howell ten-inch counterpiece carriage, now under manufacture at that place.

Brig. Gen. William R. Shafter is assigned to the command of the Department of the Columbia. Col. Thomas M. Anderson, Fourteenth Infantry, is assigned to the command of the department from the date of the departure of Brig. Gen. Otis until the arrival of Brig. Gen. Shafter.

Brig. Gen. Elwell S. Otis is relieved from the command of the Department of the Columbia, and assigned to the command of the Department of the Colorado, the order to take effect after the retirement from active service of Major Gen. Frank Wheaton. Col. Henry C. Merriam, Seventh Infantry, is assigned to temporary command of the department from the date of retirement of Gen. Wheaton until the arrival of Gen. Otis.

The President has directed that the regulations governing admissions to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., be amended by adding to the class of persons to be admitted to the hospital honorably discharged officers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy of the United States, under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Surgeon General of the Army and approved by the Secretary of War.

Navy.

Ensign W. K. Gise is detached from the Amphitrite May 13 and ordered to the Cushing May 15.

Lieut. H. S. Knapp is detached from the Montgomery May 25 and ordered to the Naval Academy May 28.

Lieut. W. R. M. Field is detached from the Amphitrite May 20 and ordered to the Montgomery May 23.

Lieut. J. M. Poyer is detached from the Montgomery May 25 and assigned to a course in the War College and at the torpedo school, June 1.

Cleveland Paper Company Fails.

CLEVELAND, May 7.—Norton G. Horr was appointed receiver of the Cleveland Paper Company yesterday afternoon by Judge Dellenbaugh. The Judge also granted a temporary injunction restraining Newton W. Taylor from disposing of chattels and realty belonging to the company, which he took possession of by mortgage. Taylor is President of the company, which, he alleges, owes him $58,861. The hearing of the injunction case is set for Monday, Horr's bond is $20,000.

Commutation of a Sentence.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—George E. Gordon, convicted about the close of the war for the murder of Owen Thompson, a cattle drover, leaves Clinton Prison to-morrow a free man. He was sentenced for life on circumstantial evidence. He had a good character, and served in the war of the rebellion as a Lieutenant in an Albany regiment. This commutation was one of the last official acts of Gov. Morton.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

THE OPEN COURT

For May, just out, contains two profusely illustrated articles.

The Prophet of Pessimism.
By Dr. Paul Carus. *With reproductions of two card portraits and two daguerreotypes of Schopenhauer, also a half-tone frontispiece from the Schopenhauer bust by Miss Ney.*

Historical Sketch of the Jews Since Their Return from Babylon.
By the Rev. Bernhard Pick, Ph. D., D. D. *With illustrations of modern Jewish customs and life.*

Developmental Ethics. By Antonio Llano.

Is Ethics Possible? Editorial reply to Mr. Llano.

Professor Edward Drinker Cope. In Memoriam.

Elisabet Ney. Reminiscences.

Poems, Notes, Book Reviews, Etc.

10 cts., $1.00 per year. For sale by all Newsdealers.

JUST PUBLISHED.

"THOUGHTS ON RELIGION."
By the late G. J. Romanes, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S. Edited by Charles G

WANAMAKER'S

REMINDERS The following were noticed yesterday. They are too good to forget:

Rumchunda Foulard Silks, David Evans London printings, exclusive Wanamaker styles, are reduced from $1.50 and $1.25 to 75c. Big variety.

Moire Velours, silk-and-wool, reduced from $1.25 to 75c.

Handkerchiefs for women, $2 a doz., hemstitched; scalloped and embroidered, 15c each; hand-embroidered 18c each. They are all worth fifty per cent. more.

Huckaback Towels at 25c and 30c each. Cheapness unparalleled.

Hosiery. Four sorts for men, one sort for women, at 12½c a pair. Fine cottons.

BICYCLES Unknown in New York last year. This year Continentals and Continents are the winning roadsters. They deserve success, and that's why they are succeeding.

Strong at every point.

Light running and easy.

CONTINENTAL, $50
CONTINENT, $37.50

Equals cost double.

Basement.

BICYCLE SUNDRIES The stock is very large, prices very low as you'll readily see by what follows. Our Bicycle business is complete in every detail. Our own repair shop, all the Sundries, and we know that if we are to sell them they must be cheap.

Continental Hygienic Saddles, $1.50.
Continent Hygienic Saddles, $1.50.
Standard Cyclometers, 1897 model, 1,000 miles, 50c; 10,000 miles, 60c.
American Trip Cyclometers, $1.10.
Veeder Trip Cyclometers, $1.10.
Belmont Lamps, 85c.
Colonial Lamps, $1.25.
20th Century Lamps, $1.65.
Banner Lamps, $2.
Continent Lamps, $2.25.
Searchlight Lamps, $2.85.
Leader Lamps, $3.
Continental Foot Pumps, 50c.
Mercury Bicycle Clocks, $1.50.
Silk Lacing Cord, per roll of 24 yards, 35c.
Continental Repair Outfits—Single and double tube tires—new liquid plug; no tools needed to repair a puncture, 15c.
Continental Lubricating Oil, 2 oz. bottles, 5c; half pints, 15c.

WOMEN'S BICYCLE BOOTS Full height. Chrome tanned kidskin uppers. Solid oak tanned leather soles—flexible. Black and chocolate color.

AT $2.25.

New lot just here completes stock. A high standard for $4 Boots.

Second floor, Tenth street.

MEN'S BELTS Three splendid styles of London made Belts at 50c. You'd hand us over a dollar for them if we asked it.

Broadway and Ninth street.

MEN'S CLOTHING It would be useless for us to attempt any but the best sort of Men's Clothing business. High grades in stuffs and tailoring, only the sorts of Clothes that critical men will buy—these are the forces that send to our second floor Clothing buyers that appreciate the best. Popular prices add grace to the exclusive styles.

COATS AND VESTS

Of black diagonal cloth, three-button frock or sack coat, Italian cloth lined. Single-breasted vest.

TEN DOLLARS

Extra fine quality unfinished worsted, three-button cutaway frock coat. Vest double-breasted.

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS

TROUSERS

Of fine worsteds, all the latest styles of stripes and plaids.

FIVE DOLLARS

Second floor, Ninth street.

WOMEN'S GLOVES Extra fine Suede Gloves at ONE DOLLAR. Embroidered with contrasting colors. Very smart looking. Cheap. The Princess May, here regularly at ONE DOLLAR. Unmatched at the price. Kid. Handsome. Durable.

Royal George—8-button Mousquetaire Glace Kid Gloves, $1.50. Were and should be $2.25. Black, white and all the shades.

Tenth street.

GRAPE JUICE Unfermented, no alcohol, chemical or other foreign substance. Just the pure blood of the finest Lake Erie grapes—delicious as the fruit fresh from the vines.

In quart bottles, 50c, $5.50 a doz.
In pint bottles, 25c, $2.75 a doz.
In half pint bottles, 15c, $1.75 a doz.

Basement, Tenth street.

CANDY Just fine French cherries dipped in creamed sugar and coated with chocolate—a confection most makers would want 50c a pound for. We're satisfied with

TWENTY CENTS.

Chocolate covered and assorted Caramels at same price.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Jaspers to Play Orltanis.

The Manhattan College nine will play the Orltani Field Club team at Hackensack this afternoon. Orltani's game with Yale last Saturday shows that the Indians are a team of heavy batters, and as the Manhattan players have been in form since February, the contest should be an interesting one.

GIANTS DEFEAT BROOKLYNS

The New Yorks Lead Throughout the Game, but Bridegrooms Rallied Strongly in the Seventh.

CLARK KNOCKS HOME RUN

Meekin Pitched a Good Game Until the Seventh Inning, When His Arm Weakened.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	10	2	.833
Cincinnati	7	4	.636
Philadelphia	8	5	.615
Louisville	7	3	.700
Pittsburg	7	3	.700
New York	5	5	.500
Cleveland	6	6	.500
Boston	5	6	.455
Brooklyn	4	8	.333
St. Louis	3	8	.273
Chicago	3	9	.250
Washington	2	8	.200

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Brooklyn—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Washington, 0.
At Louisville—Louisville, 11; St. Louis, 7.
At Philadelphia—Baltimore, 13; Philadelphia, 11.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 7; Cincinnati, 6.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 5.

To-day's Games.

Brooklyn in New York.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.
Washington in Boston.
Cincinnati in Pittsburg.
Chicago in Cleveland.
St. Louis in Louisville.

New York won yesterday afternoon at Eastern Park the second game in the inter-city series against Brooklyn. The work of both teams was decidedly off color, and each team made an extravagant number of errors.

The work of the Brooklyn team especially was away below what the enthusiasts had been led to expect from the excellent showing the team had made against Baltimore and against New York in Thursday's game.

The New York team did not play pennant-winning ball, although their work was superior to that of the Brooklyns. The day was ideal and the grounds were in splendid condition. About 8,000 persons saw the game.

Manager Barnie of Brooklyn put Payne, who pitched such a magnificent game against Baltimore, into the box, and Grim behind the bat. Joyce tried out Sullivan, Doheny, and Meekin before the game, and decided to put Meekin in the box. He was made aware of the unwisdom of this in the seventh inning, when Meekin let down perceptibly, and was hit rather freely, the Brooklyns scoring two runs. Otherwise, he pitched a good game, but he is not in the pink of condition, and won't be until warm weather comes.

The one noteworthy feature of the contest was a clean hit over left-field fence for a home run by big "Bill" Clark, who played left field.

The Giants were first at bat, and started the fun by rolling up three runs. Van Haltren made his usual bunt and beat it to first. Tiernan trotted leisurely to first on four wide ones, advancing Van Haltren to second, Joyce struck out. Canavan missed Payne's throw to second, and both Van Haltren and Tiernan moved up a base. Davis went to first on an easy one to Smith, who tried to put Van Haltren out at third. Instead, Van Haltren scored. Tiernan took third, and Davis went on to second, and both scored on Gleason's single to deep centre. Warner was put out, Payne to Lachance.

In the seventh inning the score stood 5 to 3 in favor of New York. Davis got his base on balls, and was forced to second on Gleason's out to Jones. Clark was the next man up. He drove the ball over the left field fence, making a home run and scoring Davis.

Before the Brooklyns had finished their half of the seventh, however, it looked as though the tables might be turned. Meekin seemed to lose his grip, and was hit rather freely. Shoch drove the ball to left for two bases. Grim hit a bounder to short and made first on Davis's wide throw, while Shoch went to third. Payne singled to Meekin, scoring Shoch and advancing Grim to second. Griffin singled to centre, and Grim scored. Payne got to third on Anderson's out, Warner to Beckley, before Shindle ended the inning by going out, Beckley to Meekin, who covered first.

Neither side scored in the eighth or ninth. Smith had to leave the field in the sixth inning, owing to a damaged hand, and Shoch relieved him. Amos Rusie is scheduled to pitch to-day in the last game of the series at the Polo Grounds. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	1	2	1	1	0		
Tiernan, rf.	1	0	2	0	1		
Joyce, 1b.	1	1	3	0	1		
Davis, ss.	2	1	1	4	1		
Gleason, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0		
Beckley, lb.	0	2	7	1	1		
W. Clark, lf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	6	1	1		
Meekin, p.	0	1	1	3	2		
Totals	7	11	27	12	6		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	2	4	0	1		
Jones, rf.	0	2	0	3	0		
Anderson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1		
La Ch'e, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1		
Canovan, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1		
Smith, ss.	1	0	1	5	1		
Shoch, ss.	1	1	3	1	0		
Grim, c.	1	1	3	0	0		
Payne, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Totals	5	8	27	10	4		

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	—5
New York	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—7

Earned runs—New York, 1. Two-base hits—W. Clark, Meekin, Joyce, and Anderson. Home run—W. Clark. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Gleason, and Payne. Stolen bases—Van Haltren and Beckley. Double play—Warner, Davis, and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Payne, 4; off Meekin, 2. Struck out—By Payne, 3; by Meekin, 1. Passed balls—Grim, 1; Warner, 1. Wild pitches—Meekin, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—New York, 3; Brooklyn, 5. Time—2:30. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

OTHER LEAGUE GAMES.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned run—Boston, 1. Base hits—Boston, 6; Washington, 5. Batteries—Boston, Sullivan and Ganzel; Washington, McJames and McGuire. Errors—Boston, 2; Washington, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	2	1	0	5	0	0	3	0	—11
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	—7

Earned runs—Louisville, 5; St. Louis, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 10. Batteries—Louisville, Frazer and Wilson; St. Louis, Hart and Murphy. Errors—Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 2. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	5	1	1	3	1	0	—11
Baltimore	0	6	3	0	5	0	0	0	1	—13

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 7. Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Baltimore, 18. Batteries—Philadelphia, Wheeler, Fifield, and Boyle; Baltimore, Corbett and Robinson. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 3. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	..	—7
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	—6

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 3. Base hits—Pittsburg, 13; Cincinnati, 12. Batteries—Pittsburg, Killen and Sugden; Cincinnati, Breitenstein and Peltz. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	..	—6
Chicago	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Chicago, 2. Base hits—Cleveland, 15; Chicago, 18. Batteries—Cleveland, Young and Zimmer; Chicago, Denzer and Kittridge. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 3. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Atlantic League Games.

AT RICHMOND.

Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	0	—7
Norfolk	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Batteries—Schmidt, Stammell, and Foster; Pfanmiller and Nye.

AT LANCASTER.

Lancaster	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Hartford	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	..	—4

Batteries—West and Roth; Vickery and Roach.

AT NEWARK.

Newark	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	—7
Paterson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Boyd and A. Rothfuss; Flaherty and Westlake.

AT READING.

Reading	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—3
Athletic	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Batteries—Amole and Barckley; Ames and F. Schaub.

Eastern League Games.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Springfield	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	—8
Rochester	3	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	—7

Batteries—Maine and Duncan; Herndon and O'Neil.

AT SCRANTON.

Scranton	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	—4
Buffalo	2	1	0	1	0	0	8	..	..	—12

Batteries—Morse and Boyd; Gray and Urquhart.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Wilkesbarre	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	4	1	—13
Toronto	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5	0	—9

Batteries—Coachley and Diggins; Setley and Casey.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Syracuse	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5

Batteries—Rudderham and Coogan; Lampe and Shaw.

The papers are full of deaths from

Heart Failure

Of course the heart fails to act when a man dies, but "Heart Failure," so called, nine times out of ten is caused by Uric Acid in the blood which the Kidneys fail to remove, and which corrodes the heart until it becomes unable to perform its functions.

Health Officers in many cities very properly refuse to accept "Heart Failure," as a cause of death. It is frequently a sign of ignorance in the physician, or may be given to cover up the real cause.

Warner's Safe Cure

A Medicine with 20 Years of . . Success behind it . .

will remove the poisonous Uric Acid by putting the Kidneys in a healthy condition so that they will naturally eliminate it.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR

Five Companies and Part of the Hospital Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment Try Their Skill.

THE OFFICERS USED PISTOLS

Men Were Somewhat Bothered by Fitful Gusts of Wind Which Blew Across the Range—The Scores.

Companies B, C, F, G, and H, and a part of the Hospital Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Major G. A. Demarest, went to Creedmoor yesterday to qualify as marksmen. They left Long Island City at 8 o'clock in the morning. Drifting clouds cast shadows at times over the entire range, but in no way interfered with the shooting. Fitful gusts of wind bothered the men a little, however. Out of about 200 officers and men, 128 qualified, and the others will have to try again. Following are the scores of those who qualified:

Pistol Shooting.

	45 Yards.	65 Yards.	Total.
Capt. M. E. Burnton	21	20	41
Lieut. F. C. Ruger	..	34	34
Capt. H. C. Stafford	17	16	33
Adjt. H. H. Treadwell	16	15	31
Major G. A. Demarest	16	14	30
Lieut. C. F. Kross	20	13	33
Lieut. R. O. Haubold	18	19	37
Non-Commissioned Officer.			
	200 Yards.	300 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. Major H. W. Haight	17	21	38
Hospital Corps.			
Hospital Steward E. C. McDonald	18	15	33
Corp. H. M. Grotta	19	15	34
Private M. L. Ash	19	11	30
Private S. Mayer	16	16	32
Private E. Reinhardt	16	21	37
Company B.			
Private F. B. Paseley	19	18	37
Private C. W. Hebller	16	18	34
Private C. E. P. Serell	16	19	35
Private C. Plumb	18	15	33
Private C. A. Aschman	16	18	34
Private H. S. Flynn	19	20	39
Quartermaster Sergt. D. McCurdy	18	14	32
Sergt. M. Thompson	16	18	34
Sergt. W. Roberts	19	16	35
Private A. F. Martin	19		
Company C.			
Private R. L. Schofield	16	15	31
Private H. F. Young	19	16	35
Private G. C. Jaworin	19	11	30
Private G. Mahon	18	16	34
Private G. F. Herne	16	16	32
Private W. E. Havens	17	19	36
Private J. Albers	20	18	38
Sergt. W. F. Albers	19	19	38
Private A. Conrold	19	16	35
Corp. F. E. Goodale	17	15	32
Private F. C. McDonald	19	11	30
Private G. S. Wyman	16	17	33
Private C. A. McKenzie	18	12	30
Private W. H. Moest	17	16	33
Private N. E. W. Young	21	12	33
Sergt. A. H. Vreeland	17	17	34
Corp. H. Stubbe	18	19	37
Private J. E. Blair	17	19	36
Private B. R. Fisher	17	16	33
Private P. S. Mahon	17	13	30
Corp. R. N. Davis	17	16	33
Corp. F. W. Stevens, Jr.	20	13	33
Sergt. J. F. Hearne	15	17	32
Private J. J. Corcoran	22	11	33
Corp. H. B. Burrows	15	15	30
Private F. G. Harder	16	18	34
Sergt. W. S. Conrow	17	18	35
Corp. B. F. Roach	18	13	31
Company F.			
Corp. J. E. Burke	15	20	35
Corp. W. B. Carter	18	12	30
Private H. T. Eschbach	18	15	33
Private J. J. Kagan	17	14	31
Corp. A. Mitchell	15	19	34
Sergt. W. A. Callahan	16	15	31
Private G. W. Ott	17	15	32
Private G. G. Finder	15	17	32
Private G. Riddell	16	18	34
Private L. Wells	19	13	32
Private R. R. Lanoon	20	12	32
Private P. E. Miller	17	18	35
Private W. S. Cleveland	20	14	34
Private H. C. Dore	17	14	31
Private R. Price	18	17	35
Private F. J. Radley	17	14	31
Private F. A. Wright	18	17	35
Private E. Fisher	16	16	32
Sergt. E. Williams, Jr.	18	20	38
Corp. G. M. Dorrance	22	15	37
Private E. W. Clark	15	18	33
Company G.			
Corp. G. W. Horton	20	18	38
Private A. M. McLaurie	17	13	30
Private E. J. Stebbins	17	13	30
Private W. J. Lougstaff	16	14	30
Private J. T. McNeill	16	20	36
Private J. J. Slater	17	18	35
Private J. V. Barger	15	13	28
Private Edgar Wilfred	16	16	32
Private W. H. Weeks	15	22	37
Private J. J. Walsh	17	15	32
Private A. D. Levien	20	17	37
Private G. A. Wontzer	17	13	30
Private W. J. Corrigan	20	18	38
Private James O. Kyle	17	16	33
Private W. A. Groshon	18	16	34
Private T. H. Horton, Jr.	17	18	35
Sergt. E. J. Parks	17	16	33
Private E. P. Jardine	19	20	39
Private F. P. Burns	21	17	38
Corp. W. J. Fogarty	19	14	33
Corp. F. O. Hendricks	16	17	33
Private C. L. Levien	19	19	38
Private V. V. Wells	19	16	35
Corp. J. A. Sayles	20	19	39
Private J. J. Greville	19	18	37
Private Rowland Bell	16	14	30
Private W. Stone	17	15	32
Private D. Fean	17	18	35
Private G. Shumway	17	13	30
Private D. Kirkland	20	12	32
Private A. J. McCarthy	17	17	34
Private J. Foley	16	16	32
Private E. R. Stelnecke	17	17	34
Private W. Schram	18	13	31
Company H.			
Private J. McKenna	15	17	32
Private C. B. Wanamaker	16	14	30
Private F. E. Stripe	18	12	30
Private J. H. Schurer	18	14	32
Private C. J. B. McGrath	18	14	32
Private F. Byrne	17	13	30
Private C. H. Weeks	19	18	37
Private F. D. Wendel	18	17	35
Private E. C. Westervelt	18	14	32
Private V. W. Van Der Weyde	17	18	35
Private J. M. Glass	15	16	31
Private L. D. McCarthy	15	16	31
Private N. E. Mosher	18	16	34
Private E. A. Pratte	19	12	31
Corp. H. H. Cypher	19	19	38
Corp. E. F. King	20	13	33
Private A. J. Costales	20	10	30
Private F. C. Yarnson	20	17	37
Private W. T. Cook	19	17	36
Sergt. J. G. Campion	17	13	30
Private F. H. Duffy	20	10	30
Private W. J. Costello	20	14	34

A battalion of the Twenty-third Regiment and Squadron A will shoot to-day.

Trophy for the Chess Players.

LONDON, May 7.—Mr. Arthur Walter of The London Times, who is a chess player, has written to Mr. J. Henniker Heaton, offering a handsome trophy to the winners of the cable chess match between teams representing the House of Commons and the United States House of Representatives. Mr. Henniker Heaton says the date is fixed for May 24 or May 25, subject to the wishes of Congressman Pearson.

CLOSING DAY AT AQUEDUCT

The Spring Meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club Brought to an End.

GOOD DAY FOR "GOOD THINGS"

Bettors Who "Followed the Money" Had No Cause for Regret—Talent Had It All Their Own Way.

The feature of the racing at Aqueduct yesterday was the persistency with which "good things" managed to win. It was the closing day of the Spring meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, and as "get-away" day at the smaller tracks is usually marked by surprises, the winning of Loch Glyn and Blue Beard did not cause much comment. Of Loch Glyn's chances the followers of form did not think much, but their ten days' experience at Aqueduct has educated them to "follow the money," and when a small army of commissioners, stationed at different points in the ring, made an onslaught on the bookmakers, who laid 10 to 1 against the horse, they went with them and played him. Loch Glyn won in a canter by four lengths from Riffe.

In the case of Blue Beard, who won the succeeding race, the same thing happened. Blue Beard had not been seen at Aqueduct up to yesterday, and absolutely nothing was known of his form to the general public. But when the price was beaten down from 8 to 1 to 9 to 5, the public again "followed the money," and had the satisfaction of seeing Blue Beard win by a length from Lord Frazer.

The results in the other three races of the day are told in the summaries:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have run and not won at this meeting; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56 1-5.

1—Storm Queen, W. Landsberg's b. f., by Bramble-Grenadine, 99 pounds, 6 to 5 and 2 to 5.....(Powers)
2—Greenhorn, W. Pasch's b. c., 108, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Forbes)
3—Prince Auckland, J. Corbett's br. c., 94, 30 to 1.....(Maher)

Lerete, 86, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Genaro, 108, 5 to 2, (Littlefield;) Park Slope, 100, 40 to 1, (Coyle;) Soltero, 95, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Pinkerton's Scout, 108½, 40 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths, three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, which have not won more than one race; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Loch Glyn, P. S. P. Randolph's br. c., by Kinglike-Invermore, 3 years, 89 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Powers)
2—Rifle, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., 3, 109, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
3—Bob Leach, W. Oliver's br. g., 3, 86, 10 to 1.....(Forbes)

Mahoney, 84, 7 to 1, (O'Connor;) Contractor, 108, 7 to 1, (Sherrer,) and Satanella, 108, 15 to 1, (Neumyer,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won easily by four lengths, a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maidens, two years old. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:57.

1—Blue Beard, J. A. Bennett's b. c., by Luke Blackburn-Secret, 114 pounds, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2.....(Sherrer)
2—Lord Frazer, Oneck Stable's b. g., 111, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Doggett)
3—Reside, J. Hynes & Co.'s b. g., 111, 10 to 1.....(Hamilton)

Basil, 111, 3 to 1, (Sims;) Oviatt, 114, 6 to 1, (Coyle;) Ella Daly, 111, 8 to 1, (Moser;) Louisa K., 111, 7 to 1, (Forbes;) Parade, 114, 5 to 1, (Neumyer;) Hawk, 111, 8 to 1, (Powers,) and *Effie Haggerty, 111, 15 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

*Left at the post.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Sun Up, W. M. Barrick's ch. h., by Buchanan-Sunlight, 4 years, 115 pounds, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3.....(Sims)
2—Braw Lad, Henry Stull's br. c., 3, 95, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
3—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. f., 3, 85, 3 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Juno, 110, 5 to 1, (Doggett;) Illusion, 109, 20 to 1, (Neumyer;) Lambent, 101, 15 to 1, (Dean;) Mistral, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Ray S., 107, 20 to 1, (Powers,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won handily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting. Selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.

1—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Miss Hight, 111 pounds, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Russler, P. S. P. Randolph's b. c., 99, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hewitt)
3—Mohawk Prince, T. J. Healey's ch. g., 102, 6 to 2.....(Maher)

Free Lance, 111, 6 to 1, (Sherrer;) Fratello, 99, 40 to 1, (Coyle;) Princess Bonnie, 94, 7 to 1, (Powers;) Squan, 91, 40 to 1, (Forbes;) L. B., 102, 10 to 1, (Hamilton;) Templestone, 99, 20 to 1, (Wapshire,) and Don Bias, 110, 6 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran, and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a neck; the same distance between second and third.

MORRIS PARK OPENING.

Good Fields Named for Both the Metropolitan Handicap and Juvenile Stakes.

High-class racing on the Metropolitan Circuit, more firmly established than ever before in the history of racing in this State, will begin for the season of 1897 at Morris Park to-day. The ten days' meeting of the Queens County Jockey Club, while it was successful and productive of some fair sport, did not bring out horses of class, and may be counted only as an appetizer for the actual sport, which will begin to-day when the bugle calls the horses to the post for the first race at 2:30 P. M.

The principal event of the day's sport will, of course, be the Metropolitan Handicap, which will probably be run at 4 o'clock. Requital is not named among the list of starters sent out last night by Clerk of the Course H. G. Crickmore, and it is more than likely that he will not start. He is eligible, and might be added at the last moment. His withdrawal will leave Hastings to carry top weight. Mr. Belmont's horse is in excellent shape, and negotiated a mile and a furlong in rattling style yesterday.

The Juvenile Stakes will bring out the most promising of the two-year-olds now ready to race, and it is possible that among the thirteen on the card to start may be found the sensational two-year-old of the year.

The card for to-day's sport is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lithos	122	Kaiser Ludwig	110
The Swain	121	Set Fast	110
St. Bartholomew	110	Bilal	107
Kathro	110	Chlo	105
Miss Lynch	110	Euphemia	105

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Seven furlongs.

Mirage	114	Thomas Cat	100
Ameer	114	Schultz	108
Sir Vassar	113	Our Johnny	108
Haltom	111	Eastertide	98
Canewood	111	Petrel	95
Barrington	111	Dr. Jim	90

THIRD RACE.—The Juvenile Stake, $5,000, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs, straight.

Firearm	118	Laudemann	118
Handball	118	George Greene	118
Froman	118	Varus	118
Cherry Pickers	118	Reprisal	118
Blarney Stone	118	Corelli	118
Glorian	118	Kitefoot	113
Uriel	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The Metropolitan Handicap, of $5,000, for three-year-olds and upward. The Withers mile.

Hastings	124	Roundsman	108
Helmar	121	Semper Ego	107
Gotham	120	Brandywine	106
First Mate	119	Flanwell	102
Sir Walter	115	Voter	99
The Winner	115	Casseopia	95
Ben Eder	112	*Bastion	95

*Doubtful starter.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600. Four furlongs, straight.

Previous	122	Julius Cæsar	112
Great Bend	112	Sensational	109
Dinsmore	112	Lady Marion	109
Clockwork	112	Makallah	109
First Fruit	112	Princess India	109
Warplot	112	Inspection	109
Hairpin	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,500. One mile and a sixteenth.

Cromwell	110	Rondo	116
Deerslayer	110	Cassette	111
Tom Cromwell	110	Timour	96
Lansdale	116	Divide	94

RACIN GAT NASHVILLE.

Green Briar Stakes Won Easily by Dr. Catlett—Fast Track.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The feature of to-day's racing was the Green Briar Stakes, which was won easily by Dr. Catlett. Weather clear; track fast. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Cuba Free, 110 pounds, (T. Burns,) 7 to 5, won; Aspasia, 110, (R. Williams,) 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Lady Lenox, 110, (F. Williams,) 6 to 1, third. Time—0:56¾. French Grey, Margaret W., Esmeralda, High Born Lady, Good Friend, Onette, Florida Rose, Annie Lauretta, and Amorella also ran.

SECOND RACE

JOHN E. SEARLES SUED

Table Supplies Part of an Issue Between Him and His Housekeeper, Mrs. Tierney.

JURY FOUND IN HER FAVOR

Some Details of Household Management Aired Before a Brooklyn Jury in a Suit for Wages Which Was Decided Against Mr. Searles.

John E. Searles, Secretary of the American Sugar Refining Company, appeared in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, as defendant in a suit brought by Mrs. Eliza Tierney, his former housekeeper, for a claimed balance of $200 salary. Mrs. Tierney's connection with the Searles family, she says, began in May, 1896, when Mr. Searles engaged her to take charge of his country residence at Buzzard's Bay, for six months, at a salary of $50 a month. Mrs. Tierney served two months, and both Mr. Searles and she agree that Mr. Searles discharged her in June after two months' work, paying her but two months' salary.

"Mr. Searles came up to Buzzard's Bay on June 15," said Mrs. Tierney, on the witness stand. "He sent for me, and said:

Mrs. Tierney, I have been looking these accounts over, and I find your butcher bills are entirely too large. You are extravagant. I see you have been feeding the servants on roast beef. Mutton stew is plenty good enough for any servants.'

"'Mr. Searles,' I replied, 'there was no restriction placed upon me as to what I should buy at the butcher's. I got such meat as I have been accustomed to get the Hoaglands and Yerkes and other places I have worked.'

"'I have decided, Mrs. Tierney,' replied Mr. Searles, 'that we cannot do business any longer together. I'll give you $50 and you may go.'

"'But, Mr. Searles, I have a contract with you until November.'

"'Well,' he replied, 'I'll give you a check for $100, and you can go to-day.'"

Further on, Mrs. Tierney said, emphatically, that the position of housekeeper in Mr. Searles's family was no sinecure. It took a large part of her time to look after the meals for the family and servants. To prove this, the witness submitted the following schedule of meals she was daily compelled to look after:

Breakfast—7:30 A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Searles in their room.

7 to 9 A. M.—Thirteen servants in the kitchen.

8 A. M.—Five children in the nursery.

8:30 to 9 A. M.—Seven to nine in the dining room.

Luncheon—11 A. M. In the rooms of the family.

Dinner—Noon. Thirteen servants in the kitchen.

1:30 P. M.—Five children in the nursery.

1:30 P. M.—Two to nine in the dining room.

Tea—At 5 o'clock in the parlor.

Supper—5:30. Five children in the nursery.

6 P. M.—Thirteen servants in the kitchen.

7:30 P. M.—Seven to nine in the dining room.

Hot meats served at three meals every day.

When Mr. Searles was placed on the stand he denied that there had been any contract.

"I engaged Mrs. Tierney to stay as long as she gave satisfaction," said he. "She quarreled with the cook and the other servants and made trouble for Mrs. Searles. I complained that my household expenses were entirely too large. She asked me whether I wished her to feed the servants on mutton stew, and I told her I did not. The cook would have left us if she had."

Mr. Searles said that when he paid the plaintiff $100 she agreed to accept that sum in full satisfaction of her account.

The jury returned a verdict for Mrs. Tiernan, giving her the full amount of her claim and $177.60 additional on her claim for board between the time of her discharge and the expiration of her contract.

RUFUS P. VASSAR ARRESTED.

Alleged Member of the College Family Charged with Embezzlement in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Rufus P. Vassar, said to be a descendant of one of the Vassars who endowed Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is under arrest here, charged with embezzlement. The complainant, Maud Essington Stewart Mitchell Duggan of Chicago, alleges that she intrusted him with a two-hundred-dollar diamond ring and $80 in coin, and that he appropriated the same to his own use.

Vassar, however, claimed that there is nothing criminal in his transactions with her, and states that they maintain a community interest in race-track speculation, and that the ring and money do not nearly counterbalance the amount advanced on her account.

The complainant came here ostensibly for the purpose of securing a divorce from John Edward Duggan of Chicago, to whom she was married in 1893 at Racine, Wis. The decree was granted April 30 last.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Maud Essington Mitchell Duggan is the daughter of D. J. Mitchell of this city. She created a sensation about four years ago by eloping with John Edward Duggan, who was at the time a student at Lake Forest. Duggan was a callow youth, and Miss Mitchell was a lass of sixteen Summers. They were married at Racine on Washington's Birthday of the World's Fair year. Their married life has not been a happy one, and last Fall Mrs. Duggan and her sister, Mrs. W. J. Hutchinson of Pensacola, Fla., accompanied Edward Corrigan and his wife to the Pacific coast to spend the Winter.

John Edward Duggan says the press report is the first he knew that a decree for divorce had been entered. He is making no fight, except for the possession of their four-year-old child. Duggan is a real estate broker.

TURNFEST EVENTS IN ST. LOUIS.

Athletic Work, Speeches, Singing, and Other Exercises.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—The second day of the National Turnfest began early. At 7 o'clock the different Turner societies marched to the infield of the race track at the fair grounds. Until noon the time was taken up with class competition of the three active groups.

The competitive work consisted of prescribed exercises with iron wands, putting the 16-pound shot, high-far jump, and 100-yard running race. While the outdoor exercises were in progress, another competition was being held in the upper hall of the House of Public Comfort on the fair grounds. This consisted of recitations and impromptu speeches. There were sixteen contestants, G. Schmidt of Boston being the only Eastern man.

At the music hall in the Exposition Building there was a competition in chorus singing between a number of singing societies.

This afternoon for an hour there were model exercises by the seniors' classes, consisting of men over thirty years of age. This was followed by mass exercises by the juniors, aged fourteen to eighteen years, on parallel bars and with dumbbells. The ladies' classes, under the direction of Ferdinand Froelich, went through mass exercises with clubs, which were performed with precision and grace that won them great applause. At the same time there were individual contests in the amphitheatre in wrestling and fencing. Not until Sunday will any of the contestants know what their standing is, when the judges will award the prizes.

The Albany Law Journal.

The Albany Law Journal, which has had an uninterrupted weekly publication for more than a quarter of a century, appears in an enlarged and much improved form in its issue for May 1. It is now under new editorial and business management, and its conductors promise that the good record of its past shall be improved upon in the future, and every effort will be put forth to make each new issue brighter and better than the preceding one. The table of contents of the present number is varied and interesting.

ELDER HOLDS THE CHURCH.

Mr. Vernois Claims a State Charter Is More Potent than the Synod's Resolutions.

The Synod of the Holland Reformed Church, in session at Jamaica, has undertaken to read out of existence a nominal congregation of that church at 279 West Eleventh Street. The building looks like an ordinary dwelling, but a stone set into the wall over the front door describes it in Dutch as a church of the Holland Reformed Church, founded in 1876.

There is no minister, and apparently no congregation except the families of Elder Henry J. Vernois, who lives in the basement, and Elder Jacob Bowmeester, who lives up stairs. Elder Vernois, who is a telegraph operator, conducts the services. He says he has everything required to constitute a church except a preacher, a choir, and a debt.

The Synod, he says, may pass resolutions, but it cannot by resolution abrogate a charter granted by the State of New York. The congregation is an incorporated body, and the deed for the building is made out to the Consistory. Mr. Vernois claims that there is a full legal organization of Elders and Deacons. Therefore, he does not believe that the Synod can turn him out of his church, and expects to continue his duties as preacher, Elder, music master, Treasurer, sexton, Dorcas Society, sewing circle, pastor's auxiliary, general superintendent, and custodian of deeds, charter, and assets.

Being church property, the building is exempt from taxation.

TRINITY'S BI-CENTENARY.

Dean Hoffman Spoke of the History of the Famous Old Parish at the Noonday Meeting Yesterday.

The features of yesterday's celebration of Trinity's bi-centennial were morning and evening prayer, and the noonday address by the venerable Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary. Thousands of visitors entered the church during the day. Children from several of the schools connected with Trinity Parish came along with their teachers and were pointed out objects of interest. Rector Dix and the Rev. Dr. Steele were present at the noonday devotions.

Dean Hoffman began his address with a reference to the early history of Trinity, going back to the incorporation of the parish in the reign of William and Mary. When the royal grant of the land, extending from the site of the present St. Paul's Chapel along the North River to Christopher Street, was made, the rector's salary was only £100 a year. The Dean described the interior of the first church edifice, a small building, which was extended in 1737.

"But for the fact," he added, "that the elder Uppdnn had arrived in New York, and through Dr. Wainwright's influence received the appointment of architect, the present building would have been patterned after its predecessor, with the debased 'three decker' arrangement of the chancels of the Georgian period, an arrangement, strange to say, used by Bishop Hobart as a pattern for the churches of his diocese, and still to be seen in some of our older churches, consisting of a high pulpit behind a wide reading prayer desk facing the people, with a small shelf, a pier table in front to serve as the altar, and the whole surrounded by a railing for the use of communicants."

Speaking of Trinity's example on other churches, Dean Hoffman said: "It has shown that, wherever it can be had, the grandest and most acceptable service which we poor mortals can render to our Father which is in heaven is that ancient choral song which has come down through the ages from the worship of the ancient temple on Mount Zion, arranged after the pattern shown to Moses on the Mount, and which will be sung as St. John has taught us in his Revelation, with angels and archangels, and with all the company of heaven, in the temple which has no light of the sun to laud forever God's glorious name."

Dean Hoffman finished his discourse with a review of the work of the rectors of Trinity from that of the Rev. William Vesey, in 1697, to the present.

There will be no special services to-day, but to-morrow there will be preaching by Bishop Doane of Albany at Trinity Church, by Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island in St. Paul's, Bishop Coleman of Delaware in St. John's, Bishop Neely of Maine in Trinity Chapel, Bishop Walker of Western New York in St. Agnes's, the Rev. G. C. Houghton in St. Chrysostom's, and Vice Archdeacon Van Kleeck in St. Augustine's.

SOPHOMORES VERSUS FRESHMEN

Difficulties Surrounded the Taking of a Photograph at Columbia.

When Mr. Pach develops the first picture he took yesterday afternoon of the freshmen of the School of Applied Science of Columbia University he will be able to present what will appear like a snowfall in May. Mischievous sophomores will be to blame for it. A group of them took it into their heads to pour down from a window just over the library steps where the freshmen were posing, five or six packages of pearline just at the moment when the photographer opened the shutter.

The stuff filled the eyes, the ears, the noses, and the clothes of the victims. They were unable to catch the "sophs," so they had to grin and bear it. When they sat down again to pose a huge mirror flashed the sunlight in their faces. Freshman Yonge hurled a piece of wood at the mirror, smashing it. B. Weinstein, who held the glass, was cut about the hands.

When peace was again restored, and the photographer made a third attempt to take the photograph, M. A. G. Griffiths and J. Roberts, two sophomores, walked in front of the camera. In an instant Beardsley, the Captain of the freshman baseball team, and Beal, another athlete, jumped from the group upon the intruders. A free fight would have ensued had not the upper classmen intervened and forced the "sophs" to let the "freshies" have their picture taken in peace.

DESERTED HIS BRIDE.

Singular Conduct of Morris Atlase, a Chicago Printer.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A letter written by Morris Atlase, who is accused of abandoning his young wife of four days and of taking with him $200, which represented her savings, has been received by a Mr. Bartz, in whose house on Ohio Street the missing man formerly operated a printing establishment. The police think the letter was written in Chicago the day Atlase was missed from his home, and that he is now hiding in New York. He states that by the time the letter is read he will be far away.

"And probably you ask why?" the missive continues.

"I have thousands of reasons," it goes on, "and I know I will be wretched and miserable all the rest of my life for this act. All I ask is, don't convict me unheard."

Atlase was married to Miss Lena Stein last Saturday, and furnished a home in fitting style for the occupancy of himself and his wife. Mrs. Atlase is now living there, but her husband disappeared on the following Wednesday, and has never stepped inside of the new home.

CHURCH ORGAN WATER TAX.

Increase of 2,000 Per Cent.—Boy Power Will Be Used.

The organ of the Lafayette Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, is run by water power. The Trustees were notified yesterday that under the new water rates established by the Street and Water Board they would have to pay $45 a month for the one-and-one-half-inch tap used to supply the motive power. Heretofore the rate has been $25 a year. They were also notified that the money must be paid in advance. As the new rate involves an expenditure of $540 a year, which the Trustees figured out to be an increase of 2,000 per cent., it was decided to discontinue the use of water as a motive power and hire boys to pump air into the organ. They think they can get boys to do the work for a dollar each Sunday, which will be a saving of $438 a year.

Commissioner Parker on Tour.

Police Commissioner Parker made a tour of several of the east side station houses last night, beginning with the station house in East Twenty-second Street. He then visited the stations in Fifth Street, Union Market, Delancey Street, and Madison Street. He said that he found everything quiet and orderly along the route, and commended the various precinct commanders for the appearance of their station houses and the general conduct of their commands.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Opening of the Series of Celebrations of the Founding of Plymouth Church.

REMINISCENCES OF OLD DAYS

Tribute Paid to Those Who Had a Hand in the Establishment of the Church of Which Henry Ward Beecher Was Pastor.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of Plymouth Church and the call and settlement of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as its first pastor, had its first celebration at the prayer meeting in the lecture room of the church last evening. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, in opening the meeting, spoke of the call and acceptance of Mr. Beecher, and gave several reminiscences of the great preacher.

Dr. Abbott then introduced John R. Howard, who read a paper written by his mother, Mrs. John Tasker Howard, on "The Earliest Days of the Church."

Mrs. Howard said in her paper that she was not in sympathy with the movement to found the then new church. She added: "I thought it unnecessary and unwise merely to found another church and to leave the Pilgrim Church, where were my social friends and Dr. Storrs, seemed to me to be more than I could accede to. My husband said to me, 'You need not go; you have your pew in Pilgrim Church. Keep it as long as you wish.' The Sabbath came. At the bottom of the steps we separated. My husband smiled. I exclaimed: 'Oh, you poor, lonesome creature. I will go with you this once to help make up a congregation.' It is needless to say that I never again deserted that forlorn hope. Perhaps I am the only person who ever went to Plymouth to help make up a congregation."

Thomas G. Shearman spoke on "The Old Members of Plymouth Church." His paper in part was: "First, and justly first, on the list of our members is John Tasker Howard. He, and he alone, is entitled to the whole credit of the conception of a new Congregational church in this part of the city, and on the lines upon which Plymouth Church was organized. Emphatically he was the founder of Plymouth Church. He was also the first clerk of the church, and of the Board of Trustees, and the first Secretary of the Sunday school."

There were many others, Mr. Shearman said, in the first ten years of Plymouth Church history who deserve honorable and affectionate remembrance. In this connection Mr. Shearman mentioned John T. Conkling, A. D. Wheelock, Abijah Whitney, George H. Day, Stephen M. Griswold, Daniel Burgess, Dr. Henry M. Morrill, Charles Wilbur, James Freeland, Edward Corning, A. B. Davenport, Andrew Fitzgerald, Thomas Fanning, Reuben Ropes, Thomas H. Bird, Edward E. Bowen, Elmer H. Garbutt, William Mackay, Moses S. Beach, George A. Bell, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Otis, Miss Boyd, Mrs. Sarah J. Bird, Miss Cordelia Warner, Mrs. Morrill, and Mrs. Susan T. Howard.

The observance of the anniversary will be continued Sunday morning, May 16, when Dr. Abbott will preach on "The Church and the Preacher." In the evening, the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J., will preach on "Pilgrim Principles and Pilgrim Pulpit."

ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

Grace Episcopal Church to Celebrate a Birthday To-morrow—Address by Dean Hoffman.

Grace Church, on the Heights, in Brooklyn, of which the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster is rector, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its formation to-morrow, with morning and afternoon services. At the afternoon services there will be a sermon by the Very Rev. Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary, and a former rector of the church, and a history of the church organization will be read by Henry E. Pierrepont, one of the Wardens. The musical services will be elaborate.

Grace Church was incorporated May, 1847, its principal incorporators being Tunis Craven and Henry Pierrepont, who were chosen Wardens, and George Hastings, D. H. Arnold, Daniel Embury, John Brouwer, W. H. Priest, Isaac H. Bassett, Charles Congdon, and George H. Bell, Vestrymen. The Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton was called as the first rector, and it was under him that the church was erected and the new corporation organized.

June 26, 1849, the church was consecrated by the Bishop of Maryland, the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island not then being in existence. Dr. Vinton continued in his pastorate until June, 1855, when he resigned to accept a call to New York. The Rev. Jared B. Flagg became rector in November, 1855, and remained until October, 1863. During his rectorship the parsonage of the church was built. Following Dr. Flagg, the Rev. E. A. Hoffman, now Dean of the General Theological Seminary, occupied the pulpit, and as a result of his subsequent efforts the lot adjoining the church was purchased and the present Sunday school building erected.

In February, 1869, Dr. Hoffman accepted a call to St. Mark's Church in Philadelphia, and his place was taken by the Rev. Benjamin W. Paddock.

During 1869 Long Island became a separate diocese. Two years later Grace Parish acquired St. Michael's Church through Bishop Littlejohn, who bought it at a foreclosure sale, and made it a chapel dependency, but in 1893, owing to the liberality of A. A. Low, St. Michael's became again an independent parish.

In June, 1873, the Rev. Dr. Paddock was chosen Bishop of Massachusetts. During the following February the Rev. William A. Shively of St. Peter's Church at Albany, was called to the rectorship, and assumed his duties in May. He resigned in 1887, and was succeeded by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, the present rector. In the Spring of 1890 Grace Church became free from debt by the payment of $15,000 loaned by Trinity corporation of this city.

A statistical record of events in Grace Parish from December, 1848, is as follows: Baptisms, 412 adults and 3,316 infants; 2,272 confirmations, 1,118 marriages, and 2,311 burials.

HARLEM Y. W. C. A.

To Lay the Cornerstone of Their New Building This Afternoon.

The cornerstone of the building of the Young Women's Christian Association of Harlem, at 72 and 74 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, ground for which was broken last November, is to be laid by Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, one of the largest contributors to the fund, this afternoon. Preliminary services will be held in the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, at 3:30 o'clock, the Rev. C. De Witt Bridgman, rector of Holy Trinity Church, presiding. Brief addresses will be made by Dr. Lucien C. Warner, Chairman of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, and Robert C. Ogden. Mrs. Viola Pratt Gillette, contralto of the Mount Morris Baptist Church choir, will sing. After these exercises the meeting will adjourn to the site of the building, where the usual ceremonies will take place.

September next is the time fixed for the occupancy of the building, which is to be a fire-proof structure, and will cost $80,000. The lot on which it is being erected is 50 by 100 feet. The first floor will contain the reading room, offices, and parlor. On the second floor will be a lecture hall, 43.9 by 47.4, and in the rear three classrooms, each 15.6 by 25.6. The third floor will contain three classrooms, and a reading and recreation room for the junior department. The fourth floor is given up to sleeping rooms.

Since its organization in May, 1891, the Harlem Young Women's Christian Association has had an enrolled membership of 3,400, and has had 1,850 scholars enrolled in its classes.

Christian Endeavor Notes.

Several events of interest to Christian Endeavorers of this city will occur this month, for, beside the annual Decoration Day excursion, several meetings in closing of the year's work will be held in various districts. The third district will have its final rally Friday evening, May 21, in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifty-third Street. The banner will also be presented to the society having the best proportionate attendance. It is now held by the Central Park Baptist Church Society. Next Saturday evening the Executive Committee of the Second District will meet in Manor Chapel, 348 West Twenty-sixth Street, to decide on the sending of a delegate to California. The Tremont Methodist Society will send the Misses Ella M. Coombs and E. C. Johnson to California.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 9.

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SUBJECT.—Paul Preaching to the Jews. TEXT.—Acts xiii., 26-30.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Through this man is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins.—Acts xiii., 38.

Last week we saw how the early Christian Church began its first voluntary effort to "go into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." It began the work by willingly and unhesitatingly setting apart and sending out two of its very best men. They were men pointed out by the Holy Ghost, and by Him called to this work. He also awakened in the Christians of Antioch a deep sense of their obligations to the "Barbarians, Scythians, bond and free."

Heretofore the Gospel had been spread abroad by a pressure from behind, which drove the disciples unwillingly out of their homes and forced them to go elsewhere. But as they went they preached. Now, however, they go abroad willingly and gladly from both a pressure within themselves and an attraction beyond themselves. Now there is no threatened suffering from without to drive them from Antioch, but there would be great suffering from within if they did not go. They had seen a great light, and all around them were men sitting in gross darkness. They must give them the light which they themselves possessed. Possession always implies obligation; and the obligation to give the Gospel always has not only a constraining force, but a very attractive force, which no true child of God can ever resist.

When these messengers were sent out from Antioch it was "Barnabas and Paul." The spirit of Barnabas, as probably the elder of the two, was the ruling spirit. But now when they leave Paphos, and almost always afterward, it is "Paul and Barnabas." The only exception is where apparently a recognition of age requires the original order. (xiv., 12-14; xv., 12.) Even then, however, Paul is always the leader and "chief speaker." So now when they resume their journey, it is not—Barnabas "and his company," but "Paul and his company," which "loosed from Paphos." (v. 12.) He is no longer "Saul," but "Paul," and the Roman name implies larger views and larger sympathies. It is necessary to appreciate this to understand the spirit of the journey upon which they now enter into the wild mountain regions of Asia Minor.

It is also well to notice that with this missionary journey the second section of the "Book of Acts" begins, as pointed out in our introductory lesson of Jan. 3. Now, and for some time, "the Word of God," or the Scriptures, will be brought prominently into view in nearly every lesson.

The study of this missionary tour will be found much more interesting and instructive if the route is followed on the map as our lessons progress. In this lesson we have simply the continuation of the story, begun last week—the sermon which Paul preached at Antioch—and the sequel, or the results which followed that preaching.

The Story.

How long Paul and Barnabas remained at Paphos after the conversion of Sergius Paulus is not known. Neither are we informed as to what decided their future course. They had now traversed the entire length of the Island of Cyprus, and had probably visited its principal cities. The nearest coast on the mainland was that of the Province of Pamphylia. This province was also the next to that of Cilicia, in which St. Paul was born, and where he had already preached the Gospel and established churches. (xv., 41.) It thus offered peculiar attractions to them at this time. So, taking advantage of a coasting vessel sailing in that direction, a journey of about 175 miles brought them into the beautiful bay of Attalia. Probably, however, the vessel did not stop at the City of Attalia, but sailed up the River Cestrus about six miles until they came to Perga.

There John Mark, "departing from them returned to Jerusalem." (v., 13.) If he made known his desire to do this at Paphos, which he probably did, it would furnish an additional reason for taking this route, for in the harbor of Attalia he would find no difficulty in securing a vessel sailing to any port he might desire on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. When Paul and Barnabas had finished this missionary tour it was at this place that they took ship and "sailed to Antioch." (xiv., 26.)

What John should desire to return to Jerusalem is not stated. Coneybeare and Howson say that "Matthew Henry pithily remarks, 'Either he did not like the work, or he wanted to go and see his mother.'" For themselves, they seem to think that he was intimidated by the dangers of a journey through the mountains—"his heart failed him. He could not resolve to continue persevering 'in journeyings often in perils of rivers,' and 'in perils of robbers.'" Dr. Arnot suggests that "Possibly Mark may have been offended by the change that had silently been effected in the leadership of the expedition.' He could not bear to have his uncle, Barnabas, superseded even by Paul.

Whatever his reasons were, however, subsequent events show that, while they probably commended themselves to Barnabas, they were entirely unsatisfactory to Paul. Their difference of opinion on this subject even caused a separation between them when the second missionary tour was undertaken. (See xv., 36-40.) John, however, afterward proved a very valuable helper in the work of the Gospel, and Paul himself commends him to the Church at Colosse (Col. iv., 10,) and elsewhere speaks of him as "profitable" to himself "for the ministry." (II. Tim. iv., 11,) and as his "fellow laborer." (Philemon xxiv.)

The arrival of Paul and Barnabas in Perga was probably just as the warm weather of Summer was beginning to drive the inhabitants from the hot plains up into the cooler regions of the mountains. Moving up the mountain sides with the people, they did not stop, except for necessary rest, until they reached the town of Antioch. The distance was about eighty to eighty-five miles and the route very dangerous, for the wild mountain crags were infested with bandits, and the mountain streams often suddenly became torrents which swept everything before them.

On reaching the summit of the mountain range, a vast table land stretched out before them, on which stood the city of "Antioch in Pisidia," near a beautiful mountain lake. It was at this time a Roman "colonia." As such, its population consisted largely of Roman citizens and soldiers, some Greeks, enough Jews to establish a synagogue, and many native Pisidians.

On the Sabbath day Paul and Barnabas, as devout Jews, entered the synagogue. According to the usual order of services, the appointed selections from the Pentateuch and the Prophets were read and the sacred rolls were returned to their places in the ark. Then "the rulers," observing their presence, gave them a courteous invitation to address the people. This was at once accepted by Paul, and they listened with rapt attention. What he said evidently produced a very deep impression. The account in the Revised Version implies not simply "the Gentiles," but the whole congregation earnestly desired to hear him again; "as they went out they besought that these words might be spoken to them the next Sabbath" (v. 42) or as it is in the margin (a. v.) "in the week between." Dr. Lightfoot says that this probably refers to the two week-night services held on each Tuesday and Thursday in obedience to Ezra's command that they should not go three days without hearing the law. (Blunt.) As a consequence of these services on "the next Sabbath day came almost the whole city together to hear the Word of God." (v. 44.) Intense interest must have been excited in that "Word." This brings us to consider what it was that Paul preached and they were so anxious to hear again and more fully.

The Sermon.

In its main outline the address of Paul is very similar to that which Stephen made when he stood before the council accused of speaking "blasphemous words against Moses and against God." (vi., 11.) But the point of the address was not at all the same. Stephen used the facts of Jewish history to prove that Jesus Christ was the very One to whom all that history referred, and therefore he had not spoken against Moses when he proclaimed that Jesus was the Prophet who Moses had promised should come. (vii., 37.)

Paul, however, from whose mind this address of Stephen had never been blotted out, took up the facts of history where Stephen ended and showed his hearers from the Scriptures that this Jesus was not only the Prophet of whom Moses spake and the promised heir of David, but He was the very One whom God had appointed to give life to all who would receive Him. The point in his argument was: "By Him all that believe are justified from all things, from which ye could not be justified by the law of Moses." (v. 39.)

His sermon was on Justification by Faith. It was an epitome of his masterly argument in "the Epistle to the Romans." It held up God's Law as the rule by which every man should be judged, whether he were a Roman soldier or a Greek scholar, or a devout Jew, or an ignorant and degraded heathen. Every one should "give account of himself to God." (Rom. xiv., 12.) "for there is no difference—all have sinned." (Rom. iii., 22-23.) However carefully they might observe the Law of Moses they would find that "by the deeds of the law there shall no flesh be justified in His sight; for by the law is the knowledge of sin." (Rom. iii., 20.) But "what the law could not do, in that it was weak through the flesh, God, sending His own Son, in the likeness of sinful flesh and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh." (Rom. viii., 3.) God's Son became "the Son of Man," according to the promise given to David. (v. 23.) He was "made of a woman—made under the Law," (Gal. iv., 4.) and "through this Man," he said, "is preached unto you the forgiveness of sins. (v. 38.)

Justification before God must, therefore, be through a man whose history and genealogy could be traced as clearly as that of any other man—a man under the same obligations to God's law and under the same temptations to break that law as every other man. But He must be a Man "without sin" (Heb. iv., 15) before God, and in whom man could "find no fault." (Luke xxiii., 4.) Such a Man was Jesus—a Man of whom even John said the "shoes of His feet I am not worthy to loose." (v., 25.) And yet this Man died as if He were the most guilty of all men. "But God raised Him from the dead," (v. 30.) and by the resurrection He was "declared to be the Son of God." (Rom. i., 4.)

Thus God satisfied His own law by the life and by the death of His own Son, because no man, by any obedience or by any suffering, could ever satisfy that law himself. "Therefore" through Him "is preached the forgiveness of sins," (v. 38.) It is not by "the deeds of the law," but by faith in Jesus Christ, for "the just"—the justified—"shall live by faith," (Gal. iii., 11,) by accepting and resting in the finished work of Christ. Through that work righteousness is imputed, (Rom., iv., 24,) guilt is pardoned, grace and strength are given, and "a crown of glory" promised "that fadeth not away," (I. Peter, v. 4.) What a glorious Gospel is this!

The Sequel.

What, now, was the result of this simple, clear, and unanswerable argument on justification by faith? Some scorned it, "contradicting and blaspheming." (v. 41, 45.) They even resisted and rejected the preachers, and "expelled them out of their coasts. (v. 50.) Some desired to have it more fully explained. It was pleasant music in their ears, but they could not understand it. Some accepted it at once and with gladness. It satisfied the hunger of their souls. They "followed Paul and Barnabas, who speaking to them persuaded them to continue in the grace of God," (v. 43,) and they "were filled with joy and with the Holy Ghost." (v. 52.) So they are always.

Questions on the Lesson.

What marked the difference between the missionary work from Jerusalem and from Antioch?

What change is now to be noted in the relation of Paul to Barnabas?

What new characteristic of "The Acts" now begins to appear?

To what place did the Apostles go from Paphos, and why?

Who left them at Perga, and why?

What was John's subsequent character?

To what place did the Apostles go from Perga, and what was the nature of the journey?

What were the characteristics of "Antioch in Pisidia"?

What took place in the synagogue, and how were the Apostles received?

How did St. Paul's address compare with that of Stephen?

What was the great subject of his address?

What did he say was the relation of every man to God's law?

Through whom did he say God had provided for justification?

How did He thus satisfy His own law, and what could therefore be preached?

How was this Gospel received?

Rededication of Faith Church.

An elaborate and interesting order of exercises has been prepared for the rededication to-morrow of Faith Presbyterian Church, 359 West Forty-eighth Street, the Rev. Dr. James H. Hoadley, pastor. The church will be twenty-four years old at that time. At the morning service, at 10:45 o'clock, the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock special reference will be given to the Sunday school, of which Dr. Howard Gillispie Myers is Superintendent. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Dr. J. Balcom Shaw of the West End Presbyterian Church and the Rev. George S. Webster of the Church of the Covenant. The Young People's Christian Endeavor Society will hold special exercises in the evening, and the church services, commencing at 7:45 o'clock, will be of a varied character. The prayer of dedication will be made by the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Marling, and Messrs. Warner, Van Norden, and Theron G. Strong, and the Rev. Anthony H. Evans of the West Presbyterian Church will speak. Throughout all of these services there will be an elaborate musical programme, under the direction of the organist, George Bentz.

Special services will also be held in the church next Tuesday evening, when addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith and the Revs. Leighton Williams, Joseph R. Duryee, John F. Steen, Daniel E. Lorenz, and W. F. Brush, pastors of neighboring churches.

Important Methodist Commissions.

Three important commissions were appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Bishops at their session in Providence. One of these is on the organic law of the Methodist Church in the United States, with Bishop Warren of Denver as Chairman. Another on federation, with Bishop Merrill of Chicago as Chairman, is to meet a similar one appointed by the Bishops of the Methodist Church South to take under advisement the present relations between the two Churches, and endeavor to formulate a plan of federation. The third commission is on the ecumenical conference of Methodism in London in 1901. The members are Bishops Hurst, Newman, and Goodsell. Among the clerical members are the Rev. Drs. A. D. Vail and J. M. King of New York; and Henry Spellmeyer of Newark. Among the lay members are J. E. Andrus of Yonkers, Anderson Fowler of New York, and H. K. Carroll, editor of The Independent.

Epworth League Meeting.

The members of the Epworth League in the South Brooklyn District are very much pleased at the success of their annual Spring convention last Thursday in Freeport, L. I. In point of attendance it was the largest ever held, over 400 delegates being present, representing fifty societies. The Rev. Dr. W. W. Wilson, pastor of the Freeport Methodist Church welcomed the visiting Epworth members heartily. Among the prominent speakers were the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman of the Metropolitan Tabernacle, this city; the Rev. Wallace McMullen of Philadelphia, the Rev. B. M. Adams of Greenwich, Conn., and the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, President of Pennington Seminary, N. J. Interesting one-minute reports were given from each society, in nearly every case showing encouraging growth.

Bishop Andrews's Anniversary.

The Methodist Social Union and the Preachers' Meeting will jointly commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of Bishop Andrews. On Sunday, May 23, at 3:30 P. M., in the Metropolitan Temple, Seventh Avenue, near Fourteenth Street, Bishop Andrews will deliver a sermon. On Monday, May 24, at 8 P. M., at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem, a reception will be tendered to Bishop Andrews, to be followed by a collation.

American Sabbath Observance.

The New York Sabbath Committee has published, in pamphlet, its report of work during the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth years of the committee's existence, together with a record of the progress of Sunday observance in this State. The committee was organized in 1857 "to protect the public observance of Sunday against the disturbance of the quiet and order of the day." It co-operated with the Legislature, and, from its small beginnings in this city, it gradually extended its work and influence throughout the State.

The pamphlet also commemorates the work of William A. Booth, who died recently. He was the last survivor of the committee's founders.

An interesting comparison, made by the report, shows that in 1894, out of 98,206 arrests by the police, only 582 were for violations of Sunday laws, exclusive of excise cases; while in 1895, out of 112,997 arrests, 1,415 were for violations of Sunday laws. This increase was due to a stricter enforcement of the statutes concerning Sunday observance. For the first half of 1896 there were 53,322 arrests, of which 431 were for violating Sunday laws.

The committee reports great progress in the enforcement of the laws passed to insure a quiet, undisturbed Sunday. As to the Raines law, it says that it had not been in effect long enough at the time of making the report (up to the middle of 1896) "to show whether it is able to do all that can be done" toward regulating the traffic in liquors on Sunday.

The report directs attention to "sources of peril to our American Sunday observance" in Sunday bycicling. It says the religious benefit of the day is lost to the riders, and that the "streams of cyclists that speed through the streets or gather in hilarious crowds about the village inn, rudely break in upon the quiet of the day." "It is gratifying to know," it continues, "that the evil is beginning to be recognized."

Attention is called by the report to recent Sunday legislation and judicial decisions throughout the country.

Father Malone's Birthday.

In the hall of the church building attached to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul last evening the Young Men's Union of the church celebrated the seventy-sixth birthday anniversary of the Rev. Sylvester Malone, rector of the church. The stage was filled with floral tributes from friends in all parts of the State, including a handsome piece in the shape of a horseshoe, presented by members of the union, and bearing in immortelles the words "Our Pastor." A social session and banquet followed the speech making. Father Malone was born in the town of Trim, County Meath, Ireland, May 8, 1821, and emigrated to this country at the age of seventeen. He was appointed to the State Board of Regents March 29, 1894, at which time he had been fifty years in the priesthood.

Mr. McNeill's Services.

During the coming week the Rev. John McNeill of Scotland will speak at noon each day at Chickering Hall, and in the evenings at the Broadway Tabernacle, at Thirty-fourth Street. He will preach at the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning, at Carnegie Music Hall in the afternoon at 4:30, and at Dr. MacArthur's church in Fifty-seventh Street in the evening. Week after next he will speak in the evenings at the Church of the Strangers.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Old Home.

St. John's Episcopal Church, Fort Hamilton, in which Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson was baptized in 1847, while a Lieutenant in the First United States Artillery, is being torn down. It is to be replaced by a modern stone structure. To three women is due the credit of securing the money for this improvement—Miss Sallie Hopkins of this city, Mrs. Mary Van Beuren Vanderpool and Mrs. Loomis L. Langdon of Brooklyn. The new church will be ready for consecration in October.

Dr. McGrew to Go to Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. George H. McGrew, one of the assistant ministers of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio, and will go there at once.

Dr. McGrew is a graduate of Drew Theological Seminary, and was for three years pastor of St. Paul's Methodist Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street. When he left St. Paul's, in 1893, he also left the Methodist Conference and Church.

Christian Endeavor Rates.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The lines of the Western Passenger Association and of the Central Passenger Committee have reached an amicable agreement regarding the arrangements for the sale of the Christian Endeavor tickets. A round trip form of tickets will be used up to the eastern gateways of the Western roads and from there a one-way ticket will be used.

Church News and Notes.

St. John's German Lutheran Church of Brooklyn will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary on June 16.

The recently organized Manhattan Congreg

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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One Month..... .75
SUNDAY, (MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year..... $2.00
SATURDAY, (REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year..... $1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..... $2.00

Amusements This Evening.

BIJOU—At the French Ball—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Cherry Pickers—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Camille—8:00. Matinée—Carmen—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2:10.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and World's Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Brooklyn—4:00.
WEBER & FIELD'S MUSIC HALL—Mr. New York, Esq.—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES
AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE ANTI-BUSINESS BILLS.

By waiting long enough to study them Gov. BLACK makes himself fully responsible for the so-called anti-Trust bills which he signed yesterday.

Even the moderate local reputation as a lawyer which Mr. BLACK enjoyed before his election forbids us to excuse him on the ground that he did not know the nature of the bills. The only possible excuse that he can plead is his belief that the bills which, by his signature, he has made laws, will never be enforced. Did he suppose that they would be enforced, that the simple and necessary acts of business which they declare to be crimes would be treated as crimes, and the penalties of fine and imprisonment be inflicted, then he could not by any possibility justify his course.

For this is the situation. Under this law, if, three years hence, a client of Mr. BLACK in Troy, keeping a dry goods store, should come to him and ask him to draw up articles of partnership between himself and a man engaged in the same trade, Mr. BLACK would be obliged to say to his client: "This is an agreement whereby competition in this State in the supply or price of commodities of common use, to wit, dry goods, may be restrained or prevented. If you make, or attempt to make, or enter into such an agreement, you will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine which may be $5,000, or imprisonment, which may be for a year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Moreover, if the Attorney General should get wind of your purpose, he might go before any Justice of the Supreme Court and force him to grant an order compelling you to dance attendance indefinitely before a referee and to produce all your books, papers, and documents relating to this partnership, in order to disclose whether you intend to do something which may come within the prohibition of the law.

"No, my dear client, my advice to you is to go home, keep up your dry goods store in rivalry with your proposed partner, though it ruin you both, or else abandon business altogether. That is better than prosecution and imprisonment, to which you are exposing yourself."

And Mr. BLACK's legal advice would be perfectly sound. He would as a lawyer be forced to advise his client of the cruel and outrageous oppression involved in the statute which, as Governor, he has approved. That, we say, is the situation, and it is an ugly one

LEGISLATION BY THE EXECUTIVE.

This year the Governor of the State of New York will exercise a far greater power of legislation than the so-called representatives of the people constituting the two branches of the Legislature. So far as we can recall Gov. BLACK did not veto a single measure during the late session, but it was only necessary for him to intimate his objection to a pending bill and it was not passed. On the other hand, if he desired a bill to be passed and that fact was made known, the bill was pretty sure to go through. In two conspicuous instances, that of the Forest Preserve bill and the Civil Service bill, the measures were drawn for the Governor and put through the Legislature by Executive pressure. Many men of his party voted for them against their convictions rather than incur the displeasure of the Governor.

All the bills passed in the last ten days of the session are entirely at the mercy of the Executive. He has thirty days after the adjournment in which to act upon them. None of them can become law without his approval, and there is no opportunity for considering objections, making amendments, or passing bills, "notwithstanding the objections of the Governor." The Legislature was in session nearly four months this year, and the number of bills passed in the last ten days was a good deal more than twice as many as were passed during the rest of the session.

When the Legislature adjourned, 783 bills were left in the hands of the Governor, and the number which he had previously disposed of was only about 300. In other words, nearly three-fourths of the statutes of the year will be made virtually by the Executive power of the State and not by the legislative power. The legislative power has little more than the initiative, and not that in matters of the first importance. Which of the great mass of its acts are to take effect as laws depends wholly upon the Governor after the session is ended. He can pick out such as he may consider of sufficient importance or such as are brought to his attention with sufficient force to impress him, and allow all the rest to lapse. What with bosses, commissions, special committees, and a coercive Executive in initiating measures, and the Governor's power of "final disposition" after the session, the people's representatives have comparatively little to do with making the laws. One of the great Constitutional powers of the State Government is subject to partial atrophy.

IMPRACTICABLE.

We detect no sign of conscious humor in Senator SHELBY M. CULLOM's approval of the tariff commission idea. "I believe," he writes to the Secretary of a tariff commission league, "that through the judicious agency of a permanent tariff commission, composed of experts, statisticians, and business men, such changes could be made from year to year by Congress as might be indicated and clearly shown to be wise. This would save the necessity of requiring a change of the whole tariff system by whatever party came into power."

The colored beau to whom a female admirer had sent a safety razor as a present remarked that it was doubtless well enough in its way, but the donor ought to have known that it was no sort of an instrument for a gentleman to take to a party. A Tariff Commission is not a more useless and distasteful offering to Senator CULLOM's party.

What could the Sugar Trust do with a tariff-making body composed of "experts, statisticians, and business men"? One Senator from Havemeyer on the Finance Committee is worth more to them than the most imposing aggregation of expertness, statistics, and business ability. Would they swap Senator ALDRICH for any commission that could be got together?

Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Trenton, and East Liverpool would be quite unable to do business with a commission. Imagine a steel rail pool offering "fat" to a non-partisan expert or Mugwump statistician and asking substantial protection in return. What standing would STEPHEN B. ELKINS and his bituminous coal mines enjoy before a body which made a practice of imposing only such duties as were "clearly shown to be wise"? What could JONES do for borax before such a stony-hearted tribunal?

Would Senator CULLOM repudiate the obligations of the Republican Party to the protected interests? Who would provide campaign funds for Congressional and Presidential elections if the power to levy customs taxes were farmed out to a commission whose impartial door would open at the timid knock of the consumer as promptly as to the commanding fist of the monopolist?

In a country where wisdom and justice controlled the imposition of taxes we concede that the tariff-commission plan would be admirable. But we have tried it, and it failed. Congress took the commission tariff of 1883 and stuffed it with favors and exorbitant rates. Nowadays any reasonable commission bill would fare worse. The tariff barons are bolder and Congress is more obedient. The commission plan will never be adopted until the country insists that the money which taxation takes from the consumer shall go, not into private pockets, but into the Treasury.

PROPERTY OWNERS AND RAPID TRANSIT.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners are making strenuous efforts to secure the consent of the requisite proportion of property owners to the construction of the underground railroad upon the routes and according to the plans heretofore adopted. In order to expedite the process it has called upon the property owners on various portions of the line to hold meetings and agree to give their consent so as to avoid the long and tedious process of canvassing. It is not only extremely desirable to avoid the necessity of resorting to the courts, which would mean months of delay and considerable additional expense, but it is desirable to shorten the process of obtaining consents as much as possible in order to enter into a contract for constructing the rapid-transit roads before the debt limit of the city is merged in that of the Greater New York.

We understand that the owners of property upon the lower Broadway and the Elm Street part of the route have already given the requisite consents or given assurance of them. Of course, lower Broadway could not afford to be left off the system, and its great value to the future development of the widened and extended Elm Street does not admit of doubt. It will help materially toward making of it a second Broadway from the City Hall to Union Square.

Some of the Boulevard property owners have met the Commissioners in a willing spirit, and there are to be other meetings. It would be strange indeed if there were opposition to rapid transit on the part of owners of property on the west side up town. It would be the greatest possible boon to them and would stimulate advance in the value of their property as nothing else could. This would be especially true of the region now almost inaccessible beyond One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, but the greatest immediate benefit would accrue to the district already considerably built up and especially to the great thoroughfare that traverses the whole west side region as a main artery of travel.

We have no doubt that it will be a great advantage to Fourth and Park Avenues and to Forty-second Street and upper Broadway to have the main line of rapid transit from the business section down town to the residence section far up town pass through those thoroughfares. It is as true in a city as in the country that to be on the main line of communication is to be in the way of growth and improvement. There is no part of the route laid down by the Rapid Transit Commission which would not be benefited by the underground road, and the property owners immediately upon the line will receive the greatest benefit. Unless they are very short-sighted, they will do all they can to facilitate and expedite the work of the commission.

"OF NO CONSEQUENCE."

The Tribune has recovered from its spasm of discontent with the Senate committee's tariff. What alterative dose has been administered, or by whom, we do not pretend to know, but the effect is rapid and marked.

On Thursday it declared: "There will be disappointment throughout the country that the measure reported to the Senate is open to criticism in some particulars about which public sentiment will be sensitive." Among the things which would cause "disappointment throughout the country" it mentioned "the extensive substitution of ad valorem duties," "the beer tax," the "duties on tea and hides," "the abrogation of the Hawaii treaty." But the most offensive feature of the Senate committee's tariff is thus noted: "Nor is it pleasant that the benefit to sugar refiners is greater than under the present tariff, so that opponents of the bill have a pretext for saying that its sugar schedule was 'written by the Sugar Trust.'" And in detail as to the favor shown the Sugar Trust, it spoke as follows:

"The sugar duty proposed is, per 100 pounds, 70 cents for 88° sugar, 87 cents for 92°—about the average of importations of raw—$1.16 for refined, and on all these 35 per cent. ad valorem, which makes the duty on 92° sugar, costing about 2 cents, $1.57 per 100 pounds, and on refined, costing 2.5 cents, $2.07, giving just half a cent benefit to the refiner. The average cost of dutiable cane imported in eight months ending with February was 1.983 cents, and of refined imported in the same months, 2.592 cents. The Dingley bill gave a difference of an eighth, with some further incidental benefit. The Wilson bill, which was so universally denounced as a surrender to the Sugar Trust, gave a benefit of 3/32-1,000 of 1 cent at present prices. It may be doubted whether the Senate can be induced to accept a still greater concession to sugar refiners; and members of the House who have to consider their election next year may resist."

The advantage to the Sugar Trust under the Aldrich bill is put by some experts higher than The Tribune puts it. But it is worth noting that on Thursday The Tribune thought the boon to the Trust high enough to make Republican Congressmen quake for the next election.

Yesterday The Tribune hastened to address its friends in Congress in a different tone. It had not meant to be taken seriously. Its warning was as that of Mr. Toots to Mrs. Toots: "Pray remember the advice of the medical man, my dear; but if you don't, it's of no consequence." Senators may, indeed, change the bill if they can, but they must "realize that they cannot refuse to vote for it as a vast improvement on the present tariff and an absolutely necessary relief for the public credit, even though corrections which they most earnestly desire are not made." Never mind the effect of the favors to the Sugar Trust and the terrors of the next election. "The people who talk of abandoning the bill unless it is shaped to their liking have not taken sufficient counsel with their patriotism and their prudence, and will doubtless think more wisely when the time comes, even if they are disappointed."

The Tribune is bound to have its advice followed, whether the bill is opposed or sustained.

GREEK GENERALSHIP.

It is a proverb of ancient Greece that has just been verified by modern Greece. It is the saying that a herd of deer led by a lion is more formidable than a herd of lions led by a deer. It was not the cowardice of the Greek troops, but their just lack of confidence in their leaders, that led to the disgraceful flight at Larissa. The shame of that panic has been completely retrieved, for it is plain that in their later engagements the Greek troops have been fighting bravely against overwhelming odds. But the lack of leadership is as plain as ever.

The Greek Generals chose their own positions at the outset of the campaign, and the country is very favorable for defense. Even if they were baffled in the attack, common military prudence would have led them to secure a retreat to positions that could not be easily forced. That prudence seems to have been quite wanting. They have retreated, at first precipitately and later in a more orderly and formidable fashion, but in either case, without obvious military reasons, from stronger to weaker positions. The German drillmaster of the Turkish Army, after inspecting the Greek works at Larissa and admiring their construction, finds himself unable to account for their abandonment. The Turkish commander does not conceal his wonder at the latest retreat of the Greeks.

A surprising failure in the strategy of the campaign on the Greek side has been the omission to provide for the co-operation of the fleet. Mankind has been led to believe that, however it may have been with the land forces, the Greek Navy was much more efficient than the Turkish. The Turkish Navy, indeed, is reputed to be much in the condition of that of China—imposing on paper, but existing on paper mainly. The Greeks are really a maritime people and take the same kind of national pride in their fleet as the English. Indeed, there is no dispute that for its size the Greek Navy is much the more efficient of the two. Yet operations carried on upon lines parallel with the Gulf of Salonica have been so planned that the navy has been excluded from them altogether, to the grievous injury of the Greek chances, already made desperate by numerical inferiority.

There is doubtless joy in Germany and corresponding dejection in France over the Greek defeats, since the Greek drillmasters were Frenchmen, as the Turkish were Germans. But the radical defect in the Greek campaign seems not to be the lack of that kind of drill and discipline for the inculcation of which foreign officers are properly employed. It is the lack of the qualities requisite for that actual command in the field for which it would be a humiliating confession of national weakness to employ foreigners. It is for want of this capacity that the Greeks are compelled to apply to the concert of Europe, which they have already defied, to save them from the consequences of their own action.

"AFTER US, THE DELUGE."

That was rather a pitiable spectacle which some of the Senators from the far West made of themselves in the debate on the forest reserves. It is necessary to recall, as was recalled by Senator GRAY, that it was by the act of Congress that a scientific investigation was made of the condition of the Western forests and of what needed to be done in order to prevent the destruction of the Western forests. That it will not do to trust this National interest to commercial supply and demand is a commonplace among all persons who have paid even cursory attention to the subject. To leave it to private enterprise is to make sure within a generation or two of reducing the Western land now wooded to the condition in which countries once well watered and fertile, like Greece and Spain, have been reduced by like improvidence. It is to dry up the streams now stored by the forest and to expose the country the water supply of which they protect to an alternation of drought and flood.

The final report of the commission thus appointed has not yet been made, and the Senate has not had the grace to wait for it. The President's order was issued, upon the best advice that he could obtain, and was intended to prevent the commission of irreparable mischief. It seemed to be intimated in the debate that Mr. CLEVELAND was afterward satisfied that the order should be modified, though he doubted his power to modify it. But the Senate not only authorizes the President to modify the order, but of its own motion "suspends"—that is, revokes—the entire order, and nullifies all that the President tried to accomplish. Whether Congress can thus annul an Executive order in itself lawful is a question that seems to demand more consideration than it received from the Senate.

The Senate, indeed, seems to have given no consideration to anything except the immediate interest of those who desire to destroy the Western forests. The interesting Senator WILSON described the President's patriotic and provident action as a "dastardly blunder." He further observed that men who needed timber would take such timber as they needed, in spite of "scientific gentlemen from Harvard College" who desire to preserve the far West for the future from the desolation which has come upon the mountain slopes of Castile and Boeotia. The equally interesting Senator PETTIGREW was of the opinion that President CLEVELAND had shown himself in this business "a disgrace to civilization and a disgrace to the Republic."

Evidently the permanent interests of the regions which they now inhabit and represent are of no consequence to these statesmen. What they exclusively consider is the desire of their constituents to get cheap timber from Government lands. "After us," they almost literally say, "the deluge," or the deluge alternated with the drought. They are likely to have their way. With free permission to cut down the Western forests, and even with a bounty for speedy destruction of them in the shape of a duty on Canadian lumber, it cannot be very many years before they may safely defy "scientific gentlemen from Harvard College" to undo the mischief that will then be irreparable. What injury will then have been wrought and what kind of figure they will then themselves cut are questions which have no interest for these interesting Senators.

"Now, just as soon as the election is over and the future position of the United States is assured, both as to money and to the employment of our people, capital is ready to come to us from abroad and from our own people, and we shall again be prosperous."—From Speaker REED's speech at Alfred, Me., July 29, 1896.

Capital is still "ready," but waiting. We presume it is tired, and fear it is discouraged. The Republican Party has done nothing whatever to assure the future position of the United States as to money, and in its struggles to provide for "the employment of our people" it has aroused a feeling of resentment that reanimates the Silver Party and makes capital look forward with grave apprehension to 1900.

Of course, if the Chamber of Commerce really makes up its mind that it will have a home of its own, it will get it, and it will be worthy of that staid and powerful organization. As President ORR very happily pointed out in his little speech on the occasion of his re-election, the members of the Chamber have always been so occupied with what may be called public duties that they have not taken the time to perform what is really and seriously a duty to their own association. With age the usefulness of the Chamber of Commerce has steadily increased, its membership has grown, its functions have become more varied and important, its library and its gallery of pictures and its collection of valuable and significant objects—souvenirs, gifts, and what not—have continually extended until its present rooms are quite inadequate to its work, to say nothing of convenience and of the peculiar dignity of the Chamber. The community, too, is to be congratulated that the Chamber has finally concluded to have a house of its own, for it is bound to be a substantial addition to the good buildings of the city. As it will be for the use and not for the profit of the Chamber, the problem of making it at once suitable and beautiful is one which will command and engage the best architectural talent. It is altogether a pleasant prospect.

A trifling stir was made at Albany over the fact that Mayor WURSTER's certificate of acceptance was not filed with the Greater New York charter when it received the Governor's approval. The missing certificate has been found, but it was not of the slightest consequence. Mayor STRONG not having accepted the charter in behalf of his city, the certificates of Mayors WURSTER and GLEASON became of no effect whatever, and the instrument was passed again by the Legislature. That made it law "without the acceptance" of the City of New York, and made the previous acceptance of Brooklyn and Long Island City of no account. It is well to have the record complete, but the validity of the charter was not concerned.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Rarely has an appeal to American intelligence had a more unsatisfactory result than that which has come from the request made some weeks ago by The Little Rock Gazette for an answer to the question "What is news?" The inquiry was addressed to students in the public and private schools, colleges, and universities of Arkansas, and The Gazette offered a five-dollar gold piece for the best reply. Before the "contest" had been long in progress a stupid Post Office official stopped it on the absurd ground that in some mysterious way it violated the lottery law. This difficulty was removed by an appeal to Washington, and except that the boys and girls of Arkansas got an extra month in which to consider the conundrum, the original plan was carried out. Of the many replies which the paper received, the judges it had selected—all of them newspaper men, by the way—decided that the best was: "Latest and most definite information." What could the worst have been? In a sense, of course, all "news" is "information," but so is a table of logarithms, and certainly a piece of information does not become news in the journalistic sense simply because it is "latest" and "most definite." A man might telegraph down to Park Row at 3 o'clock in the morning that a cabman dozing in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel was wearing a brown derby hat, size 7¼, and rather the worse for two seasons' wear. That would be the latest and most definite information a paper could print on that subject, but it wouldn't be news. The Gazette should try again, with another set of judges, and if it doesn't get a better answer than this one, it should carefully conceal the fact, out of State pride if for no other reason.

—As an exposition feature, that Nashville "airship" will serve its purpose, but as a step toward aerial navigation of course it is as absurd as the wings of Darius Green. Indeed, it is more absurd, for any contrivance of which a balloon is part proves the willful ignorance of its inventor, while wings do at least suggest the supporting planes on which alone controlled motion through the air is possible.

—Those who doubt the wisdom of admitting students of both sexes to the same institutions of higher learning will be amused at the expedient by which the President of the Northwestern University is endeavoring to prevent his boys and girls from giving more attention to each other than to their studies. Out-and-out opponents of what is called the co-educational system will see, in the admitted need of restricting the number of "calls" made and received by the mutually too interesting seekers after knowledge, manifest proof that the system is wrong. Others, and they probably form a class much larger than the two just mentioned put together, are likely to express the belief that if the President had penalized neglect of studies by the withholding of promotions from class to class, and by a raising of the qualifications for entrance and graduation, he would not have been moved to make himself, his students, and his university slightly ridiculous by giving out tickets of admission to the abiding place of the gentler and fairer half of the Evanston flock. Not all of the young men will value these tickets, while others will find their allotted number absurdly small, and by hook or crook or purchase they will manage to get hold of the share belonging to comrades whose hearts have not yet awakened. It will be vain to mark "not transferable" on the cards; even the New Haven Railroad doesn't succeed in enforcing that regulation as regards its commutation books, and no college President can hope to enforce his will if the owner of all Connecticut cannot do it. Calls that must not be made certainly will be, at Evanston as elsewhere, and the "excessive social gayety" which, it seems, has characterized "Northwestern" in the past, will in the future, perhaps, be quieter, but not on that account less dangerous.

PERSONAL.

—Now that the Emperor of Germany has advertised in all parts of the world that he has soldiers of superior quality and in practically unlimited numbers for sale or to rent, it is only natural that this business-like proposition should be the subject of wide discussion. Most of the comment is of a severely critical kind, a fact which may be due simply to the failure of WILLIAM to pay regular rates, or any rates at all, for the space devoted to explaining the merits of his merchandise and the terms on which it can be secured. This theory has both strong and weak points, but while the royal soldiermaker and the foremen in his factory will probably find it sufficient to account for the indignation their announcement has excited, there is much probability that other people will regard the criticisms as sincere and join in declaring that none of the great powers has been quite so deeply disgraced since the Turco-Grecian controversy began as Germany is by this revelation of her sovereign's attitude toward his army in particular and war in the abstract. For a man to go of his own volition to another country, and for wages or out of sympathy to peril his life in efforts to destroy that country's enemies, is one thing; it is quite another for a man to establish a bureau for the sale of trained gladiators and to make profits out of their skill. Of course, the Kaiser does not take a percentage of the stakes for which his employes fight in foreign lands, but he gets personal gain out of the transaction none the less, for by it he is able to have constantly at his call a large number of officers schooled on real battlefields instead of on parade grounds and in combats with blank cartridges. Incidentally, barbarous nations like Turkey are thus made dangerously skillful in the arts of modern war, but this is a consideration not regarded as worth heeding by the ruler who, to serve the ends of despotism, has extended over all of Germany the opprobrium which the Hessian Princes drew upon a part of it.

—Prince CONSTANTINE has again demonstrated his military ability by a timely flight from what would soon have been a place of danger, while his royal father has proved himself once more to be a good man of business by utilizing on the European Bourses his advance knowledge of the young man's ability as a sprinter. Most Greeks are cynics, so they must find cause for keen amusement even in the present state of their country's affairs.

—Maryland is now considering the difficult and delicate problems incident to deciding which two of her many distinguished sons she will select for the honor of standing in marble or bronze among the eminent men already gathered in the Statuary Hall of the National Capitol. Letters in The Baltimore Sun show wide differences of opinion on this question, and the suggestions made range all the way from CECILIUS, or CECIL, CALVERT, the Lord BALTIMORE to whom, in 1632, JAMES I. gave that part of Virginia which is now Maryland, down through THOMAS JOHNSON, the first Governor; CHARLES CARROLL of Carrollton, FRANCIS SCOTT KEY, ROGER B. TANEY, STEPHEN DECATUR, JOHN EAGER HOWARD, and WILLIAM PINKNEY, to FRANKLIN BUCHANAN, the Confederate naval commander, of whom one correspondent says: "Had he been on the Federal side he would have been immortalized." To an outsider it would seem obvious that one of the two should be the truly great CALVERT. Of his claim to a place among the most eminent and admirable of Americans there is not the slightest doubt. He was liberal in an intolerant age, and that fact alone should determine his selection. Gov. JOHNSON gets the suffrage of a majority of those who have written to The Sun, and his Revolutionary record is certainly a bright one. It is a little remarkable, though not, perhaps, inexplicable, that comparatively few voices are raised in KEY's behalf.

—With hundreds of good things that he might have said about Trinity, it is a little unfortunate that Dr. HUNTINGTON should have dwelt lovingly upon its "Americanism." Now, Trinity as a church and as a corporation is about the most distinctly un-American thing in America. This is proved clearly enough by the fact that its like exists nowhere else in this country, while it has hundreds of duplicates in England.

—Boston has taken an intense interest in the trial of Mate BRAM, the man accused and convicted of committing the murders which made the name of the ship Herbert Fuller known all over the world, and there has been much curiosity in the city as to what motives could have prompted Mr. BENJAMIN C. CLARK to assume all the expenses of BRAM's defense. It seems that the act was not the careless or capricious exercise of a rich man's philanthropy, for Mr. CLARK has done similar things before at considerable personal sacrifice. It is his desire, says The Boston Transcript, that every defendant, with whatever crime he may be charged, shall be assured a fair and impartial trial, and this he knows can only be obtained by the use of money. There are many necessary expenses attendant on a trial of great magnitude which the Government will not meet. It is, therefore, possible that a man, for the want of witnesses whose attendance the Government cannot compel, but who will come forward for a money consideration, may be condemned for a crime of which he is innocent. Realizing this, Mr. CLARK, without attempting to determine in his own mind the guilt or innocence of the accused, feels it his duty, as a man of property, to see that, in so far as it is in his power, no injustice is done to the humblest individual. The columns of every day's paper are scanned by him, and he takes note of the names of men, women, and children arraigned in the courts. If he sees that they are in need of a friend he is that friend in a practical and substantial manner. His philanthropy is far reaching and includes every worthy case of need of whatever nature that comes within his knowledge. Nor does he depend on agents for the distribution of his bounty, for he visits jails, hospitals, and other places where he thinks he can be of service, distributing flowers and speaking words of hope and cheer. Last year the expenses of the first trip of the floating hospital were defrayed by him, and they will be again this year.

OFFER THE BRICKS FOR SALE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The bricks of the old Grant mausoleum should be sold to raise funds for the bronze embellishments needed to complete the effect of the Grant Monument.

There are 16,000 bricks. With an inexpensive engraved tablet, these bricks, sold for such a purpose, would command a fancy price. FRANKLIN TAYLOR.
147 West 44th Street, New York, May 6, 1897.

The Senate.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

There is no influence which has wrought such harm to the prosperity of the United States during the past decade as the National Senate. It has harbored and defended the silver craze, which has cost us as much treasure as the civil war. It has "held up" the entire business community in the interest of corrupt monopolies, that have purchased its votes. Its present membership is made up largely of the creatures of political bargains, and in many cases of the bargainers themselves. And last, but not least, it has covered itself with disgrace by blasting the brightest hope of modern civilization—the treaty of arbitration with England. Surely such a body is worthy of the suspicion and dread of every true American, for it is unable to correct itself or to listen to public opinion. P.
Chatham, N. J., May 7, 1897.

MRS. FISKE AS CYPRIENNE.

Sardou's "Divorcons" Acted in English at the Fifth Avenue Theatre for a Charitable Purpose.

An English translation of Sardou's three-act comic play, "Divorçons," which was written at the time of the agitation in France over the pending divorce bill, was acted with spirit at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon. The performance had a charitable object—to aid the Maternity Free Bed Fund of the Hahnemann Hospital—and the house was well filled. Minnie Maddern Fiske acted Cyprienne for the first time in this city, although "Divorçons" has long been in her repertory.

Mrs. Fiske's acting was original and adroit, but her present inclination to Naturalness with a big N causes her to neglect certain essential rules of her craft in avoiding its grosser conventions and worn-out traditions. Her voluble speech is not always intelligible, and frequently it is not loud enough to be heard distinctly in the front row of seats. Her habit of repeating words and phrases of no particular significance has grown now to be a serious blemish. It is a trick she should study to avoid, or presently she'll find herself in a rut as deplorable as any in which blind adherence to tradition puts less intelligent players. These words are meant kindly, and they are all the more necessary because of the general chorus of praise that now greets every action of Mrs. Fiske.

Her idea of Cyprienne is comprehensible, though it may not be quite Sardou's idea. She makes this droll revoltée just a trifle more of the doctrinaire and a little less of the coquette, we fancy, than the dramatist intended. She also glides more gently over the indelicate passages than French actresses do. Indeed, it scarcely seemed possible that this was the same play in which Rejane's acting so fairly disgusted fastidious spectators. But that is wholly to Mrs. Fiske's credit, of course; and the delicacy of her treatment of the supper table scene, and the incidents involving the champagne, the dress coat, and the drenched cousin made them more genuinely diverting for an American audience than they would have been otherwise.

Indeed the daintiness and innocence of Mrs. Fiske's portrayal are its chief charms. She divests the rôle of animalism and lessens its "suggestiveness." But the denotement of Cyprienne's quickly developing jealousy after the "arrangement" is effected could hardly be surpassed for its graphic clearness and its expression of piquant humor. The last scene between husband and wife in Act. II., yesterday afternoon, was comedy in its perfect state. For that alone the performance was "worth while."

Mr. de Belleville was serviceable as Des Prunelles, particularly in the calm scenes of Act II., and Mr. Hickman played Adhemar only a trifle too grotesquely for the best effect. Louis Mann's sketch of the very knowing and inquisitive head waiter was not less amusing because it was artistically discreet and unexaggerated.

Henri des Prunelles.....Frederic de Belleville
Adhemar Gratignan.....Alfred Hickman
M. Clavignac.....Wilfrid North
Bastien.....George Trader
Joseph.....Louis Mann
Commissary of Police.....John Jack
Madame de Brionne.....Lulu Klein
Mlle. de Lusignan.....Harriet Sterling
Josepha.....Bijou Fernandez
Cyprienne.....Mrs. Fiske

NUGGETS.

Suspicions.

"Tozer is worried about his new tenants."
"What is the matter with them?"
"They moved in without asking him to repaper the flat."—Chicago Record.

Flattering.

"I don't mind Jack's slang. He is so clever in the use of it."
"How so?"
"Why, he sent me three dozen photos of 'famous beauties,' with a card on which the only words were, 'You're another!'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Indelibly Fixed.

"And you will never forget me?" he asked.
She raised her eyes tremulously to his.
"How," she asked, "can I ever forget him who called the night I wore a new organdie the first time? No, Edwin, I can never forget you."—Detroit Journal.

Dubious.

"I dropped around to see how our safe stood the fire," said an agent to the proprietor of an establishment which had been destroyed, as the two surveyed the ruins.
"Well," replied the owner, "I think your safe is a first-class article to keep unpaid bills in."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Time's Changes.

"What was the subject of discussion?" asked Mrs. Clubwife's husband, as that lady came in.
"La, how times have changed," interjected grandma. "When I was young the question would have been, 'who was the subject of discussion?'"—Indianapolis Journal.

A Visitor's Impressions.

The Altrurian Traveler was writing his impressions of the United States, and especially of its cities.
"On each side of the streets in the cities," he said, "there are wide platforms, usually of stone, which are used for the display of goods in front of the shops and for the storage of building material where repairs or new constructions are under way."—Chicago Journal.

"OUR LADY OF THE SNOWS."

Arthur Weir in Montreal Star.

A poet sung of a nation
In words that were kindly meant,
And his song on ethereal pulses
Throughout the Empire went.
It breathed the Imperial spirit
At which the bosom glows
But he slurred the land that he fain had praised
As "Our Lady of the Snows."

She has lands unknown to Summer,
But she keeps them for a park,
For such as find little Europe
Too small for ambition's mark.
She keeps them to pleasure Nansen,
For a Franklin to repose,
But they lie remote from the marts and home
Of "Our Lady of the Snows."

True, she has somewhere, sometime
Winters when keen winds bite,
And in the frosty heavens
Gleams the auroral light;
When in the drifted forest
She counts the ringing blows
Of the axe that reaps a harvest
For "Our Lady of the Snows."

But while the sturdy Briton
Still shivers in east winds,
The Winter flees, and the rivers
No more the ice king binds,
And blossom calls upon blossom
And each its fair form shows,
In the land that is called by Kipling
"Our Lady of the Snows."

She has woods of pine and maple
Where England might be lost:
She has ports that are ever open
To ships that are tempest-tossed;
She has fields of wheat unbounded,
Where the whole horizon glows,
And the hot sun laughs to hear her styled
"Our Lady of the Snows."

She has vineyards hanging heavy
With clustering purple and white,
And the velvet peach in its swaying nest
Fills the gardener with delight.
She can pluck, if she will, at Yuletide
In the balmy air, the rose,
And her people smile when they hear her called
"Our Lady of the Snows."

The wire that brought that message
On lightning under the sea
Had been too short to bear it
To her furthest boundary.
Not by a heedless phrasing
Of catchword, verse, or prose,
Can the truth be told of the vast domain
Of "Our Lady of the Snows."

BANQUET TO MR. BAYARD

Farewell Reception by the American Society in London to the Retiring Ambassador.

VARIOUS PROMINENT GUESTS

Speeches by the Lord Bishop of London, Mr. Bayard, Ambassador Hay, and Newton Crane—The Reception a Cordial One.

LONDON, May 7.—The farewell banquet given this evening by the American Society in London to Mr. Bayard, former Ambassador of the United States, was attended by 270 guests. The company included Ambassador Hay, Mrs. Hay, and all the members of the American Embassy, the Lord Bishop of London, (Dr. Creighton,) Baron Russell of Killowen, the Lord Chief Justice; Sir Francis and Lady Jeune, Sir Edwin Arnold, Sir Henry Thompson, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Vivian, and Miss Genevieve Ward, the actress.

Mr. Bayard had a cordial reception. He brought with him the log of the Mayflower, which he deposited in its glass case in the reception room, where it instantly became the centre of attraction. He took Mrs. Hay in to dinner, Ambassador Hay taking in Lady Jeune.

The Lord Bishop of London, in a felicitous speech, proposed the health of the President of the United States. Newton Crane toasted the guest of the evening, Ambassador Hay, cordially applauding all his eulogies of Mr. Bayard. During the presentation of the loving cup, which is in the form of a pumpkin, surmounted by a bust of Mr. Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Bayard were visibly affected. Mr. Bayard, on rising to respond to Mr. Crane's sentiments, was greeted with a storm of applause. He spoke for an hour, slowly and impressively. He said in part:

"There is nothing we desire to conceal except a strange shamefacedness that tempts us to restrain the love each feels for the other; but there never should be a trace of doubt as to that affection between the heads of the two countries. No man feels this more than my illustrious successor. If I was ever worth a button, you have here a better button to put in my place. I rejoice in my successor; for he will be as fair as I have always sought to be."

Mr. Bayard insisted eloquently that there was no cause of quarrel between the two nations, and, after a few words of graceful and touching farewell, concluded with a happy reference to the log of the Mayflower.

Baron Russell, in proposing the health of Ambassador Hay, said:

"The United States have sent us their best men to represent them, and we have no doubt that the chain will be continued unbroken. To Ambassador Hay we will give the heartiest of welcomes, for we believe that he is the harbinger of peace and good will to all." This toast was received with great enthusiasm. Col. Hay, responding, said:

"When your Chairman kindly invited me to be present to-night, and when Mr. Bayard added the sanction of his own friendly request, I could not but avail myself of the opportunity to pass so delightful an evening in your company. I stipulated, however, that I was to come, not in any official capacity, but simply as an American temporarily resident in England, and desirous to add my tribute of regard to your distinguished guest.

"I always have been, and fancy I am now, cordially opposed to Mr. Bayard on almost every matter of public concern upon which men of good will may differ; but I have always been happy and proud of his personal friendship. I have shared the pleasure all his friends have taken in observing the unexampled affection and popularity which he has conquered in England. They are successes so complete that they can provoke neither envy nor emulation. Certainly no immediate successor of Mr. Bayard would be so injudicious as to attempt to rival his brilliant career or to replace him in the regard of the British people. Nothing but disaster could follow such an attempt. None but Ulysses could bend the bow of Ulysses. Mr. Bayard will always be remembered as our first Ambassador, and all the more because he has gained the affectionate esteem not only of the Government and the governing classes, but also of the masses of the people of these islands.

"Since the great Revolution in France, which brought the people forward as the principal factor of sovereignty there, it has been the fashion of the Kings and Emperors to call themselves Emperors and Kings, not of France, but of the French. In like manner it would be not inappropriate to call Mr. Bayard not so much Ambassador to England as Ambassador to the English. I join you in wishing him and his family godspeed."

AFFAIRS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

The Volksraad Repealed the Alien Immigration Law by a Vote of 22 to 3.

PRETORIA, May 7.—President Krueger's reply to the dispatches of Mr. Chamberlain, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the subject of the Transvaal alien immigration law and other alleged breaches of the London Convention, has been handed to the British Diplomatic Agent here. The vote by which the Volksraad repealed the alien immigration law, on a report from the committee of the whole in secret session yesterday, was 22 to 3.

Cheers in the House of Commons.

LONDON, May 7.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, replying to-day in the House of Commons to Mr. Sydney C. Buxton, Liberal member for the Poplar Division of the Tower Hamlets, who was Under Secretary of State for the Colonies in the Rosebery Cabinet, said no official confirmation had been received of the report that the Transvaal Government had repealed the immigration law, but there was no reason to doubt the truth of the report, and if it turned out to be correct it would greatly relieve the tension which unfortunately existed between Great Britain and the Transvaal. The statement was received with cheers.

TRANSVAAL RAID INQUIRY.

The Duke of Abercorn Pleads Innocence in the Matter.

LONDON, May 7.—The South African Committee of the House of Commons, which is inquiring into the Transvaal raid, had another session to-day.

The Duke of Abercorn, President of the Chartered Company of British South Africa, was examined. He said the Board of Directors of the company had no knowledge whatever of the raid before it occurred, nor suspicion of any intention upon the part of any one to use the Chartered Company's forces against the Transvaal.

AUSTRIA'S PARTISAN RUCTION.

After the Usual Turmoil the Impeachment Motion is Dropped.

VIENNA, May 7.—The exciting scenes of yesterday were repeated in the lower house of the Reichsrath to-day when the House resumed the discussion of the motion submitted by the German Nationalists, to impeach Count Badeni, the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, and nearly all the other Ministers for violating their Ministerial powers by issuing a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia.

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Gleispach, today asserted that no blame or bad intention could be imputed to the Government, which, he asserted, had continued in the path taken by his predecessors, showing that the impeachment resolution was never meant seriously. This assertion drew forth loud applause from the Right, and caused a tremendous uproar, mingled with cries of "Withdraw!" from the Left. As the tumult continued, the sitting was suspended.

When the session was resumed the Minister of Justice declared that the motion was merely a piece of party tactics. The subject was then dropped.

Col. Vassos Sails from Crete.

COLOGNE, May 7.—A dispatch to the Kolnische Zeitung from Canea says that Col. Vassos and five of his officers have embarked on an Italian torpedo boat for Greece.

Mark Twain Alive and Well.

LONDON, May 7.—The report that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is dead is false. He is in London, and in excellent health.

SEIZED CUBAN AMMUNITION.

Spaniards Capture a Large Quantity of War Munitions Sent from America.

HAVANA, May 7.—Gen. Suarez Yncian, receiving information that a quantity of ammunition, which had been landed by a filibustering expedition on March 17 last, had been hidden in the vicinity of Bahia Hondo and the River Mosquito, acting in conjunction with the Spanish gunboat Reina Cristina, has seized 194 cases of ammunition, which were hidden at low water, besides 48 cases of ammunition which had been concealed in the neighboring marshes. A total of 20,000 Mauser cartridges and 106,000 Remington cartridges fell into the hands of the Spaniards.

A dispatch from Matanzas announces the surrender there of 21 insurgents.

COUNT ESTERHAZY DEAD.

English Sportsman and Breeder of Race Horses.

LONDON, May 7.—Count Nicholas Esterhazy, the celebrated sportsman and breeder of race horses, is dead.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

It Is Proposed to Redeem the Public Debt and Revise the Tariff.

BUENOS AYRES, May 7.—The Congress of the Argentine Republic opened to-day. President Uriburu in his message referred to the foreign relations of the republic as excellent and described the general situation as one of progress.

The President said that the Government was considering the question of redeeming the public debt, the formation of a cash reserve, and a revision of the tariff. The message strongly recommends economies in the budget.

Punished for Armenian Massacres.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—Another batch of men who have been on trial charged with participating in the massacre of Armenians in the streets of Tokat, District of Sivas, have been sentenced. Three of them have been condemned to death, and four others have been sentenced to terms of from three to ten years' imprisonment.

Lord Rosmead Arrives in London.

LONDON, May 7.—Lord Rosmead, better known as Hercules Robinson, the former Governor of Cape Colony, arrived here today from Cape Town.

ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

Arguments Against It Presented in a Hearing Before the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—There was a lively and very largely attended hearing before Gov. Black this morning when the ticket brokers of the State made their last fight against the so-called "anti-scalpers" bill, which prohibits offices not under the authority of a railroad from selling tickets.

The railroads were represented by George H. Daniels, Frank Loomis, F. A. Harrington, and P. J. Wolfe of the Central; D. I. Roberts of the Erie, C. E. Lambert of the West Shore, Lewis E. Carr and J. W. Burdick of the Delaware and Hudson. For the ticket brokers there were present Abraham Gruber as counsel, P. H. Dowe of the Commercial Travelers, Daniel Harris of the State Federation of Labor, and W. H. Starr and W. E. Bridges of the Commercial League. It is understood that the Governor will sign the bill.

LAST WEEK OF BUFFALO BILL.

Closing Exhibitions of the Wild West Show Begin on Monday.

Next week will be the last of the engagement of Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World at Madison Square Garden. There is every indication that it will continue to play to a series of crowded houses. There will be but few changes in the programme from last week, as the present programme is so entirely satisfactory. There is not a number that is not interesting. Col. Cody may leave the Garden with the certainty that he has fairly captured New York with an entertainment that is novel, unique, and diverting, and which is really an exhibition and not a "show."

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monument parade, and his staff, accompanied by a party of ladies, attended the show last evening. The three boxes which the party occupied were appropriately decorated in the National colors, and the flag of the Army of the Tennessee.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Laura Biggar and Burt Haverly will appear in variety at Keith's Union Square Theatre, May 17.

The theatres last night were all crowded. Daly's was packed to an unusual degree, and the seating capacity of the Bijou, Fifth Avenue, Empire, Garrick, and Knickerbocker Theatres was taxed to the utmost. The Olympia Roof, Koster & Bial's, and Weber & Fields's were all packed.

Louis Roble, the manager of "The Bohemian Burlesquers," who was arrested some time ago at the instance of Klaw & Erlanger for infringing the copyright on certain numbers of "In Gay New York" and "The Lady Slavey," was yesterday held by United States Commissioner Benedict of Brooklyn to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Summer season at Terrace Garden will be opened about the end of May, with the Viennese version of "The Wizard of the Nile," which was made by Al Neumann. The opera will be produced by Adolph Philipp and Leo Von Raven, who have made arrangements with Case, Shelly & Clark. Victor Herbert will conduct the opening performance. The piece closes at the Broadway Theatre to-night.

May Irwin ended her engagement yesterday with Rich & Harris and closed her accounts with that theatrical firm. Her profits for the past season are over $14,000. The gentlemen is undecided whether she will go to Carlsbad, as she originally intended, or spend a short vacation in the Hawaiian Islands. She has often expressed a desire to visit Honolulu, and it is very probable that she will start West in a few weeks.

Speaking further of the action of the syndicate in booking a route for "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" next season, Mrs. Fiske states that personally she has learned a good deal of the methods and principles of the syndicate, and while hertofore she has not concerned herself with business affairs, she will, after her engagement has closed, be prepared to speak of the syndicate and tell what she knows of it. It is thought that something interesting is forthcoming, and that Mrs. Fiske speaks not for herself alone.

Aaron H. Woodhull has leased the Standard Theatre for five years, beginning June 1. The house will be renamed and used for the production of light comedy. It was rumored yesterday that Mr. Woodhull intended calling it the Manhattan Theatre, but it is understood that Mr. Hammerstein will in all probability give his theatre that title. The new lessee was formerly connected with Thomas Miaco, the clown, and Harry Morris, husband of May Howard, in the management of the Trocadero, Philadelphia. The rumor that J. M. Hill, former lessee of the theatre, would be associated with Mr. Woodhull was denied last night.

Fireman Scalded on a Yacht.

By the blowing out of some packing in the engine of the steam yacht Viking, lying at the foot of Twenty-third Street, South Brooklyn, last evening, the fireroom of the yacht was suddenly filled with steam. The fireman, Louis Corbett, realizing his danger, ran to a porthole and thrust his head through it. He remained there till the Fire Department responded and reduced the heat of the steam by squirting water into the fireroom till the steam was exhausted. As soon as the steam had subsided sufficiently, Corbett was taken out and received medical attention. His legs were somewhat scalded, but he was able to go home. The Viking belongs to Horace Hutch, a broker, of 68 Broadway.

Charles J. Howard Arrested.

Charles J. Howard, thirty-six years old, a broker, who formerly lived at 255 West Fourteenth Street, was arrested in the reading room of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The complainant is Charles J. Hartman of Baltimore, owner of the Riverbank Stock Farm in that city. It is claimed that Howard entered into negotiations with Hartman to buy the stock farm, which is valued at $100,000, and is mortgaged for $60,000, and that in part payment for the property the prisoner gave 5,000 shares of mining stock which is said to be valueless.

MISQUOTED THE PRESIDENT

False Reports About His Activity in Connection with the Senate Tariff Bill.

DID NOT HOLD A CONFERENCE

Senator Hanna Placed in an Embarrassing Position with Reference to the Tax on Beer and the Duty on Wool.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—There was published this afternoon a statement that the President had gone over the Tariff bill with Senators Allison, Aldrich, and Hanna, and had expressed his approval of the Senate bill in so far as it makes reductions in the House schedules and promises a larger revenue. He was also represented as not extending his approval to the entire bill, but he was reported as approving the reduction of the whisky tax, while he doubted the wisdom, politically, of the increased beer tax.

It is stated at the White House that the President did not have the consultation referred to, and that the attribution to him of the opinion expressed was not justified, as the President had not expressed the opinions.

The paragraph thus credited closed with a reference to Senator Hanna as having said that the political difficulties to come from the imposition of the beer tax had been exaggerated. This will pain the new Senator, who has some fourteen breweries in his home district, and out in the country must meet the silver Republicans who have been insisting upon the highest duties on wools of the first and second class. As the beer tax has been increased and wool has not received the protection that Mr. Dingley gave the Ohio wool growers, Mr. Hanna is not likely to speak of the dangers to the Republicans of his State as exaggerated.

FINE ARTS DAY AT NASHVILLE.

The Programme Included an Address By Hopkinson Smith of New York.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 7.—The attendance at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition to-day was large. The weather is excellent. The Fine Arts Day programme included an address by Hopkinson Smith of New York.

The convocation of Ossoli Circle was held in the Woman's Building, Mrs. Charles A. Perkins of Knoxville presiding.

TWO LIVES PROBABLY LOST.

House of a Pennsylvania Woman Burned, Children Missing.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., May 7.—Two lives are thought to have been lost in a fire which destroyed the house of Mrs. Sanford Robinson at Stone Valley, twenty miles from here, to-day. Seven young children had been left in the house in the care of a seventeen-year-old girl during the mother's absence at a neighbor's place, and two of the little ones are missing. The origin of the fire is unknown.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION

Will Go to Nashville to Celebrate the Battle of Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Executive Board of the Daughters of the Revolution has been in session here for several days, with Mrs. Stevenson, wife of the former Vice President, presiding. It has been determined to visit the Tennessee Centennial Exposition on Oct. 19, which the Daughters will celebrate the battle of Yorktown.

When inquiries were made as to reports of dissension in the association, it was stated that the Executive Board would not dignify the reports with attention, as they were unfounded and inspired by malice.

ASK PARDON FOR CHAPMAN.

The President's Mercy Craved for the Sugar Trust Witness.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—District Attorney Davis said to-day that he had been informed unofficially that a petition had been presented to the President for the pardon of Elverton P. Chapman of New York, convicted for refusing to answer questions put to him by the Sugar Trust Investigating Committee.

The District Attorney said he supposed that accounted for Chapman's failure to appear here before this time.

If he does not surrender himself before the 17th, the date set for the trial of Mr. Havemeyer, a bench warrant will issue. Mr. Davis thinks, however, that Chapman will put in an appearance.

ALABAMA MINING CONTRACT.

A Compromise Agreement is Reached and the Trouble is Over.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 7.—The miners of Pratt City and West Pratt City and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company to-day signed a contract operative from May 10, 1897, to June 30, 1898, and all trouble is over.

The terms of the contract are minimum wages of 37½ cents, with no foundry iron netting the company $7.50 or less a ton at the furnaces, and for each 50 cents advance in iron the miners shall get 2½ cents advance in wages until iron reaches $10 a ton.

The company agreed to get rid of all subcontractors except two, to allow check weighmen at all tipples, and to make no discriminations against free colored labor. Blue Creek, Blocton, and Bell Ellen, have not yet consented to the reduction, but are bound to do so shortly, otherwise Pratt City would get all the work. The contract is regarded as a compromise. The company gets half the reduction requested and the miners receive concessions.

PRINCETON WINS THE DEBATE.

The Orators of Yale Beaten in the Contest at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, May 7.—By the unanimous official opinion of the judges Princeton won the annual debate held with Yale in this city to-night. It was a sharp forensic contest, however, despite the unanimity of the arbiters of the debate, but the Yale men had the wrong side of the question and undertook to prove too much.

Prof. Edward J. Phelps of the Yale Law School, ex-Minister to England, presided. The question for debate was: "Resolved, That the power of the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives is detrimental to the public interest."

A banquet under the direction of the Yale Union followed the debate. Col. N. G. Osborn of The New Haven Register presided, and about fifty guests, including many Yale and Princeton debaters, were present. Prof. Coventry of Princeton responded to the toast "Princeton," and Prof. Arthur T. Hadley spoke in response to "Yale." Each of the judges responded to an informal toast.

St. Columba's Centenary.

Many of the prominent Irish clergy and citizens of New York are making arrangements to celebrate the thirteenth centenary of St. Columba, one of Ireland's greatest missionary monks. Church services in honor of the occasion will be held in St. Columba's Church, 343 West Twenty-fifth Street, of which the Rev. Henry Prat is pastor, on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, June 6, 7, and 8. On Wednesday, June 9, there will be a jubilee parade, concluding with exercises at Sulzer's Park, where several orations will be given by prominent speakers. The Chairman of the committee which is arranging for the celebration is Gen. James R O'Beirne.

Diamond Ring Disappeared.

Mrs. Gertrude Pell of 13 East Twenty-ninth Street, has offered a reward of $100 for the return of a diamond ring which disappeared on Easter Monday from a jewel case in her home. The ring belonged to Mrs. S. C. Hopkins, Mrs. Pell's sister. Mrs. Hopkins wore the ring on Easter Sunday and missed it the next day. The police say that the ring was either lost about the house or taken by some one living in it.

D'AUMALE DIES FROM SHOCK

Stricken with Apoplexy on Hearing of the Duchesse d'Alencon's Death by Fire.

HIS AGED SISTER ALSO ILL

President Faure Sends an Aide to the Ducal Houses to Inscribe His Name—Funeral of the Comtesse de Hunolstein in Paris.

PARIS, May 7.—The Duc d'Aumale expired at 2 o'clock this morning in his villa at Zucco, Sicily, of cardiac apoplexy. Death was caused by hearing of the death of the Duchesse d'Alençon, one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire.

The attack which caused the death of the Duc d'Aumale only lasted a few moments and he expired without suffering. The Princess Clementine of Orleans, wife of Prince Auguste of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and sister of the Duc d'Aumale, at whose villa at Zucco she has been staying for some time past, is very ill. The Princess is eighty years of age, and the shocks caused by the sudden death of her brotner, following closely upon the tragic death of the Duchesse d'Alençon, wife of the second son of Prince Louis Philippe d'Orleans, Comte d'Eu, the elder brotner of Princess Clementine and of the Duc d'Aumale, may prove fatal.

Upon hearing of the death of the Duc d'Aumale, President Faure sent an aide-de-camp to inscribe his name at the residences of the late Duc d'Aumale and the Duc d'Alençon.

The funeral of the Comtesse de Hunolstein, sister-in-law of the Duchesse d'Uzes, took place to-day at the Church of St. Clotilde. The Russian and German Ambassadors were present at the services, and delegations from all the charities supported by the Comtesse followed the coffin. She was one of the victims of the Charity Bazaar fire.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.

General, Statesman, and Historian of the Orleans House.

Henri Eugene Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, was a Parisian by birth, the fourth son of the late King Louis Philippe and Queen Marie Amelie. He was born Jan. 16, 1822. He was educated for the army, and in 1840 accompanied his brother, the Duke of Orleans, to Algeria. In 1843, at the head of the sub-division of Medeah, the young Prince conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war. He captured the camp of Abdel Kader, the famous Arab leader, with 3,000 prisoners, and an immense amount of treasure. Recognition for this important service was promotion to Lieutenant General, in command of the Province of Constantine.

After successfully commanding the expedition against Bistara, in 1844, he married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salermo. In 1847 he was made Governor General of Algeria. In February of the following year, on receiving news of the revolution in France, the Duke resigned his command and joined the exiled royal family at Twickenham, England, and for several years devoted his time principally to literary pursuits. His wife died there in 1869.

Challenged Prince Jerome.

The Duke and his brother, Prince de Joinville, made strong protest against the decree banishing his family from France. In 1861 he got into trouble in his native land because of a pamphlet he addressed to Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. The publisher of the pamphlet was sent to prison. The Duke subsequently challenged Prince Jerome to a duel, but the latter declined to meet him. The Duke sought in vain permission to serve in the French Army during the Franco-Prussian war. In 1871 he addressed, from London, a proclamation to the electors of the Department of the Oise, in which he offered his services in the legislative branch of the Government if it took the form of a liberal republic. His offer was accepted, and he was successful in his candidacy, but would not return to France until the decree banishing the Orleans family was repealed. That was in June, 1871, and the Duke took his seat in the Assembly the following December. In the same month he was elected a member of the Academy. In 1872 he was nominated a General of Division in the French Army, and in this capacity presided over the Council of War that tried Marshal Bazaine for surrendering Metz to the Prussians. The Duke declined to be a candidate for the Assembly in 1876, in order that he might give undivided attention to his military duties.

Banished from France.

After the passage of a second expulsion bill against his family the Duke went to England again. His name was struck off the roll of the French Army by Gen. Boulanger, who was then Minister for War. It was at this time that the Duke gave his residence at Chantilly, filled with historical treasures, to the Institute of France, in trust, for the French Nation. But he reserved a life interest in it for himself, and returned there when the second decree of banishment was revoked in March, 1889. The same month the Duke was elected President of the French Academy for three months. In 1891 he received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford.

His later years have been spent in writing on matters of French history, particulary those in any way connected with his own family. The first two volumes of his "History of the Princes of the House of Condé" appeared in 1869. The work was not completed until 1889. Proud Royalists censured him for returning to France after the national indignities that had been heaped upon the exiled royal family at Twickenham, England, and for several years devoted his time principally to literary pursuits. His wife died there in 1869.

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FEARS FOR MR. AND MRS. THORNE.

No Tidings of an Easton Couple Who Were to Visit the Paris Bazaar.

EASTON, Penn., May 7.—The officials of the National Switch and Signal Company, whose big works are situated here, are alarmed for the safety of President Oakleigh Thorne and Mrs. Thorne, who have been in Europe for some time.

They were due at Paris on Monday, and were to visit the Charity Bazaar. No word has been received from them since the awful holocaust, and their friends here are fearful lest they should have been in the ill-fated building at the time of the fire.

News from Miss De Forest.

Mrs. Burrell, wife of the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, at Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, was relieved of much anxiety yesterday by the receipt of a cablegram from her sister, Miss De Forest, in Paris, to the effect that she was safe. Mrs. Burrell feared that her sister was at the Charity Bazaar when it burned down, and the day before yesterday cabled over an inquiry.

Sunday Concert in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 7.—The Hotel St. Charles has arranged an elaborate concert be given at the hotel on Sunday evening by the St. Charles orchestra. The programme will be rendered under the direction of Alfred Wagner.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A very enjoyable musicale was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. McBurney, 170 Valley Road, Montclair, Thursday, under the direction of J. Corwin Mabey.

The Alumnae Association of Rutgers College celebrated Founders' Day with a miscellaneous programme and luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf. Mrs. John Vanderpoel, the President, welcomed the alumnae and their guests.

Albert Gérard Thiers, the vocalist, entertained a number of his friends at his studio, 610 Lexington Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The programme included piano, violin, violoncello, and vocal performances. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Miss Lucy Cleveland, Count and Countess von Dauer, Marquis Malozon, and Miss Effie Stewart.

WANTS HER PROPERTY BACK.

Miss Ervin, Friend of Spalding, the Chicago Bank Wrecker, to Bring a Suit.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Miss Sarah Louise Ervin has given notice to the Chicago Title and Trust Company, as receiver of the Globe Savings Bank, that she will begin proceedings in the Circuit Court to regain possession of the Junior Terrace property, which she deeded to the receiver some time ago.

The petition which she will file to-morrow sets forth that she was intimidated into deeding the property, without having time to consult an attorney. Miss Ervin is represented by Mason, Holmes & Mason, and her suit will be brought against the Chicago Title and Trust Company, H. W. Magee, its attorney, and Duncan McKay, the purchaser of the Junior Terrace property.

President Charles W. Spalding of the defunct Globe Savings Bank was brought into court to-day, to plead to twenty-nine indictments against him, mostly charges of embezzlement. He entered a plea of not guilty to each of the indictments, and was then sent back to his cell in the county jail. He has not yet been able to secure bondsmen in the sum of $300,000.

WURSTER'S CHARTER APPROVAL

The Mislaid Document Has Been Found at the State Capital.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—The certificate of Mayor Wurster's approval of the Greater New York charter, which was not filed with the charter in the Secretary of State's office, has been found, and placed where it belonged. The certificate was mislaid in the Assembly desk.

COLORED NAVAL CANDIDATE.

Appointee from Chicago May Be Examined with Bundy.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 7.—A letter received here from Chicago indicates that a colored candidate from Chicago will come here to be examined for admission to the Naval Academy at the same time that Bundy, the colored candidate from Ohio, is examined.

WILL ORGANIZE A YALE CLUB.

About 550 Eligible Members Said To Be Ready to Join.

The Yale Alumni Association held a meeting at Sherry's last night to elect officers for the ensuing year and to consider the organization of a Yale club. There were about 250 members present, among whom were Chauncey M. Depew and Henry E. Howland. Thomas Thacher, the outgoing President, was in the chair.

The following officers were elected: President—George A. Adee; Vice Presidents—W. W. Skiddy and George C. Holt; Treasurer—William A. Copp; Secretary—Julian W. Curtiss; Executive Committee—Edmund Coffin, Henry W. Taft, Henry W. Calhoun, Alexander Lambert, Herbert Parsons, and John H. Hammond.

A resolution offered by Noah Swayne, that a Yale club be organized on the lines of the Harvard Club, was adopted unanimously. The Executive Committee will report on the matter to the association at a meeting to be called as early as convenient. About 550 names have already been obtained as probable members of the new club.

It was said at the meeting last night that the Yale Club will probably occupy the quarters of the Lambs' Club, at 26 West Thirty-first Street.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Bechhofer.

Alexander Bechhofer general manager of The Baltimore Herald, died yesterday after a lingering illness. Mr. Bechhofer was in the forty-seventh year of his age. He was a native of Roth, Bavaria. Coming to America in his twentieth year, he almost immediately entered the ranks of working newspaper men, and the early seventies found him in the employ of The Memphis (Tenn.) Sun, and shortly after of The Avalanche. In 1879 he became a member of The Philadelphia Times staff. In January, 1881, he associated himself with The Baltimore Morning Herald, and in 1883 became its general manager. Four years later he, together with several others, purchased the paper from William J. Hooper, the controlling interest in the publication going to Mr. Bechhofer.

Frederick Hayes Trowbridge.

Frederick Hayes Trowbridge, for many years Secretary and Trustee of the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, at Clinton Street and Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday morning of paralysis at his home, 193 Harrison Street. He had been ill three months. He was born in New Haven, Conn., eighty-four years ago. He was a member of a well-known New England family, and his father, Capt. Roswell Trowbridge, was interested in the West Indies trade. His mother was a first cousin of President Hayes. He came to Brooklyn about forty-five years ago. He was a Vestryman in Christ Church. Two daughters, Mrs. W. G. Adams and Mrs. Frank H. Marsden, both of Brooklyn, survive him.

Col. Enos Bloss Parsons.

Col. Enos Bloss Parsons of Sodus Point, N. Y., died on Thursday at Asheville, N. C. He was a member of the Produce Exchange, and his death was announced there yesterday. Col. Parsons left a wife, but no children. Several sisters survive him. He became a member of the Union Club in December, 1895. Gen. James H. Wilson of Delaware and Col. Lawrence Kip proposed his name. A few days before his death Col. Parsons resigned from the club. The funeral will probably take place in Rochester.

David Acker.

David Acker died at his home, 158 Ellery Street, Brooklyn, Thursday morning after an illness of nearly five months, at the age of fifty-eight. He was born in Germany. He served in the United States Navy for three years, and after his discharge came to Brooklyn and studied architecture. From 1875 to 1878 he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was prominent in Masonic affairs. He leaves a widow and six children. The funeral will be held to-morrow at 1:30 P. M., at Oltman Lodge Rooms, Broadway and Boerum Street.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES BUTTON of Milwaukee, a capitalist, and formerly of the wholesale drug firm of Greene & Button, dropped dead while entering his carriage on Wisconsin Street yesterday.

Prof. KARL WILHELM ALFRED EBERT, a musician, born in Leipsic, Germany, and a former resident of New York, died suddenly yesterday at the home of Albert Drewitz, in Newburg.

The Rev. J. B. WILLIAMS, aged seventy-two years, dropped dead at his home, at White Lake, N. Y., yesterday. He was pastor of the Covenanter Church, in which he had preached for over fifty years. This is the only church of its kind in Sullivan County.

DAVID WILSON, a retired machinist of 107 Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, died Thursday from injuries he received by falling down stairs. Mr. Wilson was sixty-seven years old and a Mason. He was a member of Cornerstone Lodge, No. 36, F. and A. M., and a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, No. 21, and also of the New York and Brooklyn Ferrymen's Association.

Mrs. JENNIE HUNGERFORD SEGUR, wife of William Dodge Segur, who is connected with the German-American Life Insurance Company, died suddenly last Thursday at her home, 54 Manhattan Avenue, after giving birth to a child. Mrs. Segur was born in this city thirty-three years ago, and was a daughter of Walter Fletcher. The funeral will be held at her father's residence, 24 West Sixtieth Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleansing.—T. M. Stewart, 326 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1843.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BANGS & CO., 91 and 93 Fifth Ave., WILL SELL AT AUCTION, MONDAY, and four following afternoons at 3 o'clock each day,

BOOKS.

Including many desirable, curious, and scarce works in various departments of literature.

SALES EVERY DAY EXCEPT SATURDAYS.

DIED.

CURTIS.—On Thursday, May 6th, in this city, Jane Amelia Curtis, widow of the late Henry B. Curtis, in the 65th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th Av. and 129th St., on Sunday, May 9th, at 4:30 P. M. Members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are specially invited to attend. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

DILWORTH.—At East Orange, on May 6, 1897, Lynette Gordon, beloved daughter of Read G. and Etta Siebein Dilworth, aged 2 years 3 months 20 days.

Funeral private, Saturday, May 8. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HOLMES.—At Longwood, L. I., on Thursday, May 6, 1897, the Rev. Hamilton B. Holmes, son of the late Obidiah and Jane Van Wyck Holmes, aged 85 years.

Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Centre Moriches, L. I., on Saturday, May 8, at 1 o'clock.

JONES.—On May 6, at his residence, 597 East 143d St., Henry V. Jones.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend funeral services at 2 P. M., Sunday, May 9, 1897.

English papers please copy.

KELLY.—At Woodside, L. I., on May 7, 1897, John A. F. Kelly, in the 76th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church on Monday, the 10th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

NAPIER.—On May 6, Maria, widow of the late John B. Napier, in the 84th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OTIS.—On Thursday, May 6, 1897, at the residence of her son-in-law, H. W. Cowing, Mary A., widow of Charles Otis, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral private, Saturday, May 8th.

PERRIN.—On Thursday, May 6, 1897, at 111 West 124th St., Ernest Noel, Jr., son of Ernest N. and Martha Drinker Perrin, aged 1 year and 23 days.

TROWBRIDGE.—On Friday, May 7, 1897, Frederick H. Trowbridge, in his 84th year.

Funeral from his late residence, 193 Harrison St., Brooklyn, Sunday, May 9th, at 4:30 P. M. Interment at New Haven, Conn.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. M'y.
ABRAMOVITZ, Annie,	199 Orchard St.		6
ALLBRECHT, George W.,	420 W. 17th	30	6
BOWE, Martin,	105 Cherry St.	54	4
BUTLER, Elizabeth,	807 1st Av.	49	5
BRAY, William,	46 Prospect Place	30	6
BRADY, Robert,	1,206 3d Av.	7	6
BRUNET, Charles D.,	339 W. 40th St	52	6
BAILEY, John,	Albany, N. Y.	41	5
BARONE, Gilomena,	46 Mulberry St.	3	6
BOEHM, Tillie,	128 E. 95th St.	29	6
BAUERSCHMIDT,	Grace, 535 E. 135th St.	21	6
BRADY, Loretta,	519 W. 40th St.	6	7
CELLA, Charles,	81 Washington Place	34	5
CASS, Richard J.,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
26 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.
Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.

These Bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½.
Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.
THIS OFFER TO EXCHANGE THE EXISTING BONDS INTO NEW BONDS WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

To the holders of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
Certificates of Deposit of Certificates of The Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company issued upon the surrender of certificates of the
CHICAGO GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. on the abovementioned Central Trust Company Certificates of Deposit will be paid on presentation of same at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on and after May 25, 1897. The transfer books of the Central Trust Company of New York will not be closed, but the exchange of Fidelity Trust Company's certificates for Central Trust Company certificates will be suspended between May 20 and May 27.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman;
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary, 54 Wall Street.

Government AND Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS,
31 NASSAU ST., (Bank of Commerce Building.)

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THEODORE STEWART.—The firm of THEODORE STEWART, composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by GEORGE H. A. KOHLER and EUGENE HAUCK, who will sign in liquidation and pay all firm obligations.—Dated New York, May 1st, 1897.
MAXIMILIAN COOK,
GEORGE H. A. KOHLER,
EUGENE HAUCK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and irregular.

No sign of activity appears anywhere in the stock market, though room traders make raids by spurts here and there, and only a little later try in the same small way to make booms. The whole Stock Exchange situation has become painfully professional. No evidence of outside interest is shown in any quarter. Commission houses are practically doing nothing.

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It is true that that part of the public which owns stocks and bonds can no longer be scared into hit and miss liquidation as the result of any sudden scares; but it is equally true that that same part of the public cannot be induced to add to their stocks already held. Wall Street is simply being left to itself. Whether or not this be a healthful public sign is a question for economists and moralists to argue over; the essential thing from the immediate Wall Street standpoint is that such unprecedented dullness is doing destructive work on the Stock Exchange, where membership now is offering not much else than facilities for club life.

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More interesting than any other group of stocks in the market yesterday were the Gould shares. They were kept under continual pressure. All the speculative talent on the Stock Exchange is ranged on the bear side. Western Union is especially the professional target. About 30,000 shares were dealt in yesterday, with a net fractional loss for the day, though in the earlier transactions a decline of about 2 points was forced. Manhattan and Missouri Pacific were also freely sold in the early part of the day's business, but both closed with slight fractional changes. Sensational efforts to distort facts touching a disagreement between Russell Sage and George J. Gould cut no figure in the market.

Next to Western Union, Omaha was the most conspicuous stock traded in yesterday, the total of the two stocks equaling more than a half of all other stocks dealt in. There seems to be much misunderstanding as to the Omaha dividend question. Surprise is affected over the discovery that no further dividend is to be paid on the common stock till next February, though at no time has there been any official suggestion of anything different.

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Gold exports are still given small attention, and practically all other topics of news of consequence are put aside—no factor at the moment counting beyond the making of insignificant bets between the brokers of the Stock Exchange themselves.

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Government bonds were steady. The fours, 1925, declined ⅛, while the fives, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $2,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 111; $5,000 do., coupon, at 112⅝, and $10,000 fours, 1925, registered, at 122¾.

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In State bonds $1,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 81½; $4,000 do., small, at 80, and $5,000 Virginia deferred sixes, trust receipts, at 5.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	1¾	Homestake Mining	3
American Tobacco	1½	Illinois Central	1
Brooklyn Gas	½	Missouri Pacific	½
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	½	Northern Pacific pf.	½
Consol Gas	1⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Chicago Gas	⅝	N. J. Central	⅝
Del., S. S. & A. pf.	1½	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅝

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cleve. & Can. 1st t. r.	2	St. P. 1st, C. & P. 6s	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1⅜	W. 1st, Det. & Chi.	2¼
Morris & E. con. gtd.	1		

Bonds Declined.

Erie prior lien 4s 2½ | Peo., D. & E. 1st 2¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,839,186; balances, $5,189,416; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $760,994.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market very dull and firmer. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 95¾ and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—55¢@60c premium. Boston—5@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—75c@$1 premium.

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Call money showed more activity yesterday than for some time. The loans made were about evenly divided between 1½ and 1¾ per cent. Commercial paper is showing a disposition to come in the market a little more freely, and the demand for good names is also improving. Conditions in the time-money department are unchanged.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61c. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 60½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 47¼@49c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27 13-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,389,230
Exports in same period	7,634,958
Net exports	$6,145,728
Net imports, 1896	825,368
Net exports, 1895	15,972,351
Net exports, 1894	17,586,848
Net exports, 1893	46,494,669

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On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Chollar sold at .80, 200 Ophir at 1.00, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .50.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally lower on the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Reading, ⅛ to 9¾; Erie, ¼ to 12; Atchison, ⅛ to 10⅝; St. Paul, ⅛ to 74⅞, and Louisville and Nashville, ⅛ to 45¼. Canadian Pacific sold at 54⅝, St. Paul at 74⅞, Illinois Central at 94½, and Erie first preferred at 29. British consols advanced ¼ to 112⅝, for money, and 5-16 to 112⅝, for the account.

The Bank of England gained on balance £67,000. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 192.80, at Lisbon at 51½, and at Rome at 106.45. American eagles quoted in London at 76s 4½d. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 39 pfennigs.

ALL BUSINESS AT STAKE.

Commodore James D. Smith, ex-President of the New York Stock Exchange, discussing financial conditions yesterday, said:

"The tired feeling extends all through Wall Street. Everybody feels that it is better to rest than try to do business in any wideawake way. We are all waiting for something to be done down at Washington with the tariff, and the feeling is almost universal that when positive action does come there, and we all know, in a business way, where we stand and what we can calculate upon, the result must be far-reaching business improvement.

"So far as Wall Street is concerned, this, however, may mean less than elsewhere, for the moment early action on the tariff seems probable we shall see our traders hurrying past one another to discount the event and in that way making prices better—boosted far enough to make the final vote on the Tariff bill only a signal for profit-taking and stock market concessions.

"To the business interests of the country, however, what Wall Street may have at stake in Congressional action is relatively inconsequential. The business men of the United States will begin to hustle the moment they have uncertainties disposed of. Eventually, out of such business activity as must quickly follow the tariff action, Wall Street, speculatively and as an investment centre, is bound to profit largely. To my own mind, we will have to wait down here for substantial improvement until we see the rest of the business world reaping results from the legislation to which there is so much looking forward.

"Intrinsically, there seems to be no trouble in the situation anywhere. Stocks and bonds, on the average, are selling in our market for less than they are worth, for less than current earning power warrants. But we must expect quotations to be laggard and the stock market to stand pretty much at a standstill pending the continuance of uncertainties at Washington."

A THEORY FROM BOSTON.

The Boston Herald has a theory as to the recent decline in the Gould stocks and the various explanations and stories which have accompanied it. The Herald says:

"It would not be surprising if the assaults on the Gould properties were inspired by hostile feelings in retaliation for what some of the Goulds are reported to have done against other properties. Such a threat came from Chicago at one time."

STANDARD OIL AT 307.

Standard Oil stock sold up to 307 yesterday. Outside security brokers are talking bullishly on the stock, and the large dividend declared on Thursday gave grounds for much enthusiasm. Predictions of 325 next week are common.

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its review of conditions in the coal and iron trades for the past week, to-day will say:

The feeling in the anthracite coal market this week is one of unusual satisfaction on the part of the producers, for they are beginning to reap the reward of the restriction policy which they have been following so closely since the first of the year. Business is noticeably better all round, buyers being now in the market who are glad to have their orders taken at ruling prices, yet who, less than a month ago, could not be coaxed to take coal at lower figures. Considerable trade is being done with those purchasers who do not require consignments at stated periods, but whose needs allow them to a great extent to buy when market conditions favor them. Some of these, it is said, are now having their orders turned down much to their surprise and chagrin. There appears to be no trouble whatever to obtain circular rates in all sizes, chestnut possibly excepted, and several of the sizes are reported scarce, though the present demand seems to be for all sizes. It is expected that May will prove a comparatively busy month, as it is now believed that in addition to the 2,500,000-ton allotment stocks along the line will be greatly lessened. It is said that practically all of the coal being mined is going into immediate consumption. The feeling is growing stronger that June 1 will see a new circular issued, and an advance in the price of coal in all orders booked after that date. Buyers are expecting this, and are governing themselves accordingly, which no doubt explains the improved amount of business doing.

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The Eastern seaboard soft coal trade is quiet. The few small contracts that are being taken still show the competition in the trade that cuts the life out of it. The trade has about reached the point where it consists almost entirely of deliveries on contracts previously taken and straightening out the kinks that continually come up in one form or another in shipping coal and getting it into consumers' hands. The principal trouble this week has been blockades of more or less extent on the main line roads, the smaller shippers apparently having allowed accumulations of coal to bank up at tidewater to the extent of interfering with the work of the more active shippers. It is believed, however, that relief will soon be had.

The far East is showing up a little better than it has in the way of sending forward orders, though not making as much of a showing as it ought. Outside of deliveries to this consuming territory on the very large contracts, this trade seems to consist of small shipments to shoal-water points. Sound business is taking a fair amount of coal in a quiet way and has helped out considerably in the general tonnages. New York Harbor trade is fairly good, the tonnages being nothing extraordinary, but enough to maintain its usual regularity. All-rail trade shows up fairly well, though the prices of late have been cut as badly as the tidewater business, and this is not the desirable class of trade that it was.

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The iron market generally continues in a very unsatisfactory condition. The extraordinary pressure to sell seems to be unchecked, while buyers still hold back in uncertainty. Large orders are few, though from some quarters an increase in small transactions is reported. This is especially the case with foundry iron, where the smaller concerns are more inclined to put in stock, or perhaps have more orders in sight. Prices have reached nearly the lowest possible point, and steel billets have been sold at $14 per ton, Pittsburg, and $18.75 per ton at a Mahoning Valley mill. The bottom seems to have been reached in pig iron, however, and a large order for Alabama gray forge at $5.50 at furnace has been refused. Furnacemen are proposing a reduction of output, but the difficulty, as usual at such times, is to decide which furnaces are to go out of blast. No one wants to be the first to begin. It is probable, however, that May will see a considerable reduction in furnace activity.

The important news this week is the general reduction in rates on pig iron from Southern furnaces. This took effect May 1, and is from 40 to 60 cents per ton to Western points, and from 35 to 50 cents to Eastern points.

This week has seen a better demand for pig iron from some of the foundries in the East, but the buying has only been in small quantities, averaging from 50 to 250 tons. Some of these foundries report that their customers have placed contracts with them, and as their stocks of pig iron are very small they are ordering now to satisfy their immediate wants. What are considered the large foundries, however, are still well supplied with pig iron. Should the present labor troubles in the coal fields of Alabama be settled, the Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company of Thomas will blow in one of its furnaces, which has been idle for several months.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their Weekly Review of Trade to-day, will say:

Nearly all will be astonished to learn that actual sales in April by leading houses in each line of business in the principal cities east of the Rocky Mountains average only about 10 per cent. less than in April, 1892, the year of largest business hitherto, and were 6.1 per cent. more than in the same month last year. Yet this is the summary of 357 reports, each covering actual sales of leading merchants in a line of business in one of fourteen cities, which are given by cities and by different branches of trade in this issue. They are especially encouraging in view of the great fall of prices within the five years, and the exceptional floods and other retarding influences this year. While speculative business in nearly all lines is small, and does not swell Clearing House returns as in previous years, the volume of legitimate trade shows no corresponding decrease, and the fact is one of the highest importance in all business calculations. Moreover, returns of failures for April by branches of business show decrease in number, amount, and average of liabilities in almost every branch of trade, and in nearly all branches of manufacture except cotton, although failures of five New Bedford mills for $7,990,734 make the total defaulted liabilities for the month 40 per cent. larger than last year, 60 per cent. larger than in 1895, and 32 per cent. larger than in 1894. The value of reports tracing failures to particular lines of business is impressively illustrated.

The demand for cotton goods has not met expectations, and neither the prolonged curtailment of production by many mills, the large distribution of goods since November, nor the great auction sale has yet sufficed to reduce the surplus of goods. Print cloths are again lower at 2.44 cents, the lowest point ever reached in previous years, and, though some kinds of goods have found sufficient demand to advance prices a little, the expectation of better prices and larger consumption in future still seems to push the mills to exceed present wants. The same is true of woolen manufacture in many branches, for orders and sales thus far do not call for as large production as appears, though it is yet much below the maximum, but the increasing demand has been encouraging. Sales of wool, at prices firm but no longer rising, fall much below recent records, indicating that speculators are growing less sure of early profits in view of enormous supplies on hand. At the three chief markets they were 8,025,200 pounds, of which 5,744,600 were foreign, and in five weeks the sales have been 40,737,850 pounds, against 23,327,100 in the same weeks of 1892, when the mills were well employed.

The anticipation of better prices and great increase in demand pushed production so far in iron and steel manufacture that four furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania, and others in the Pittsburg region and Ohio, have stopped. Bessemer pig at Pittsburg has declined to $9.40, and Grey Forge to $8.40; pressure to sell billets lowers them to $14; tank steel plates have sold below 1 cent, and common bars at 90 cents per 100 pounds, with black sheets in light demand at $1.80 for No. 27. Yet the structural works are well employed on old orders, with more coming in, one of 20,000 tons for the Montreal Bridge, and others at the East and at Chicago. The rail works are all busy on orders taken months ago, though there are efforts to revive the pool. One contract for 10,000 tons steel plates is reported, and some of the tinplate works are sold ahead for the year.

The visible supply of tin has increased 3,000 tons in April, and the price is a shade lower at 13.25 cents. The heavy sales of lake copper are believed to cover some large consumers for most of the year. There is less activity in boots and shoes, and shipments from the East are more than 20 per cent. smaller than last year, and the smallest for the same week in six years. Buyers of men's shoes, which have advanced much in prices, restrict purchases as far as they can, while in women's light shoes, which have advanced only 2½ to 5 cents, the shops are busy. The production of leather has been diminished for more than a year in order to support prices, and in the first week of January the surplus was reported much reduced, and yet, for four months the demand has been so restricted that actual prices are lower than in that week. Hides were also lifted in vain, and are now lower than at any time since October last.

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Bradstreet's in their report of the state of trade to-day will say:

Favorable business features this week include the continued decline of water in flooded districts of the Mississippi River Valley, in a portion of which planting has begun; better demand for staples at Baltimore, St. Louis, Omaha, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Sioux Falls; larger sales of iron ore to Western furnaces, and a revival of activity among country merchants in some central Western States.

Unfavorable trade features include the further decline of prices for Bessemer pig iron and steel billets, with production of pig iron in excess of consumption, and the prospect favorable for blowing out a number of stacks. Cool weather West has checked the retail demand, and complaints are received from wholesale dealers in shoes, clothing, and dry goods. Low temperature has retarded the growth of cotton and corn in Texas, and in Kentucky the leaf tobacco crop will be short. The lake trade outlook is not satisfactory; the movement of building materials is slow; mercantile collections show no improvement, and Spring trade in general continues disappointing.

April bank clearings decreased from last year, which is partly explained by holidays and one business day less this year. Total April clearings of 73 cities aggregate $4,085,313,117, a decrease from March of 2.4 per cent., from April a year ago of 4.6 per cent., and a falling off from April, 1895, of 8.8 per cent., but the gain over April, 1894, is 10 per cent. While April this year showed a decrease of 2.4 per cent. from March, April a year ago gained 4.1 per cent. over March, and April, 1895, gained 5.5 per cent. The different cities do not make as favorable a showing in April as in March, although the New England and Southwestern groups reported gains. The Northwestern group shows the heaviest decrease. For four months total clearings of 73 cities aggregate $16,421,360,433, a decrease of 8.8 per cent. from a year ago, a gain of 2.3 per cent. over 1895, and 10 per cent. over 1894.

Bank clearings increased sharply this week, amounting to $1,120,000,000, or 31 per cent. more than last week, but 1.6 per cent. less than in the first week of May, 1896, and six-tenths of 1 per cent. less than in the like week of 1895. Compared with the corresponding period of 1894, when business was extremely depressed, this week's total shows an increase of 24 per cent., but compared with the corresponding total in 1893, when bank clearings were unusually heavy, the current week's decrease amounts to nearly 19 per cent.

Stocks of wheat afloat for and in Europe, added to those in the United States and in Canada, on May 1 amounted to 107,198,000 bushels, the smallest like total since 1891, and a decrease of nearly 15,000,000 bushels within a month, the greater portion of which was in stocks afloat for and in Europe. The total net increase in domestic and Canadian available wheat stocks from July 1 to Dec. 1, 1896, was only 14,178,000 bushels, while stocks have decreased more than 26,000,000 bushels since Jan. 1, 1897. Should the decline in the world's visible this month and next be as heavy as the average for like periods last year and year before, the total carried over on July 1 next will not materially exceed 80,000,000 bushels, a smaller aggregate than has been held at a like date since 1890.

Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States and Canada this week (flour included as wheat), amount to 1,799,322 bushels, as compared with 1,155,000 bushels last week, 1,882,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 2,805,000 bushels two years ago, 2,815,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 2,712,000 bushels in the like week of 1893. Exports of Indian corn amount to 3,127,781 bushels this week, compared with 3,657,000 bushels last week, 1,391,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 938,000 bushels two years ago, 730,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 1,046,000 bushels in the like week in 1893.

The total number of business failures throughout the United States this week does not vary materially from what may be regarded as the average in recent years for a corresponding period, amounting to 228, against 244 last week, 267 in the week one year ago, 224 in the week in 1895, 198 in 1894, and 219 in 1893.

CRIPPLE CREEK CONDITIONS.

William P. Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs say of the Cripple Creek mining situation:

No material change in the general situation can be noted. The improvement in the local market noted a week ago has been followed by another period of slowly declining values and a lessening volume of business. Conditions at the mines continue to exercise little if any influence upon the course of the market, and evidences continue to multiply that there can be no marked increase in activity and no substantial advance until there is a material improvement in business conditions throughout the country. Meanwhile the basis for this advance is being more deeply and solidly laid in the progress achieved by each succeeding month in the development of Colorado's gold resources. With the inevitable turn of the tide will come a sudden awakening to the magnificent opportunities which are being offered in this industry of rapidly growing importance.

One noteworthy fact bearing upon the present Cripple Creek situation is a general awakening to the need of more extended facilities for the treatment of the medium and low grade ores. Although the several mills are being almost constantly enlarged, they are unable to keep pace with the more rapidly increasing supply. It will not surprise us if several of the large companies which have been piling up great mountains of low grade ore while developing vast reserves in the mines should feel under the necessity of undertaking the solution, each for itself, of this treatment problem by the erection of mills at the respective mines.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week were valued at $5,340,371, against $3,672,150 last week, and $1,744,529 for the corresponding period one year ago. The value of dry goods marketed was $5,788,391, against $3,662,630 last week, and $1,674,843 in the same week of 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	145	155
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Kings County Traction	38	40
New Orleans Traction common	7	8
New Orleans Traction pf.	26	28
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 1st 6s	118	180
Second Avenue Railroad stock	128	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	173
Third Avenue Railroad	150	151½
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	69	71
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	62¾
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	104	106
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	78	81
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	74	78
"Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	102
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	215	217
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	250	254
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	90	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	98	100
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	109¼	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	102	103
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	102	103
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	116	120
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	50	59
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	66	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	8	12
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	18	21
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	3	3¾
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil trust	306	308
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	85	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	100
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	½	¾
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	5	5½
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15¾	16¾
Trow Director pf.	34	37

*Ex interest.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	170	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	243	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechanics' & Trad.	125
Central National	160	Mercantile	163
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	285	Merchants' Ex.	114
Chemical	4600	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	180
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	200	New York	230
Continental	130	New York County	685
Corn Exchange	285	Ninth National	100
East River	135	Nat. Bank N. Amer.	135
Fifth Avenue	3000	Pacific	175
First National	1250	Park	260
Fourth National	178	People's	210
Gallatin National	310	Phenix	105
Garfield National	500	Republic	150
German-American	110	Second National	425
Germania	350	Seventh National	100
Greenwich	165	Shoe & Leather	90
Hanover	325	State of New York	110
Hudson River	150	Third National	90
Imp. & Traders'	325	Tradesmen's	97
Irving	140	United States Nat.	175
Leather Manfrs'	180	West Side	275
Lincoln National	750	Western National	114

GOLD BARS FOR EUROPE.

Lazard Freres Order $1,000,000 for Shipment To-day.

Lazard Frères surprised Wall Street yesterday by ordering $1,000,000 in gold bars of the Assay Office for shipment on the French steamer to-day.

Rates of exchange at the present time are so easy that the opinion prevailed generally that no exports would be made during the week after Tuesday.

Receipts at the Custom House.

Receipts at the Custom House yesterday amounted to $392,023.59, made up of $338,677.64 in imports and $53,345.95 in withdrawals.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, May 7.—The market was firm, with a good rally in some of the copper shares the main feature. All of the large copper mining companies have sold copper at 11 cents, and the total of sales at this price is considerable, as high as 10,000,000 pounds being one estimate. With navigation opened at the lakes and consequently lower freights, 11 cents is considered the equivalent of 11⅝ cents when copper goes forward by rail. On this announcement of large sales there was a fairly brisk covering movement in Boston and Montana. Yesterday morning this stock sold at 111, closing at 113½; to-day it opened at 115, fell back to 114, and rallied to 115¾, selling at 115¼ in the last hour. Butte was up ⅝, at 16⅜; Centennial hardened ¼, to 6⅜; Pioneer Gold was off ⅛, at 3½. West End Street was active, rising 1 more, to 75, with ½ recession. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	213	214
Boston & Lowell	212	213
Boston & Maine	160	160½
Boston & Providence	264	...
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	101¼	102½
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards pf.	104	106
Fitchburg pf.	94	...
Old Colony	177	178
West End	74½	74¾
West End pf.	93	...
Wisconsin Central	1	1⅜

Mining Companies.

Aetna, (quicksilver)	..	4
Allouez	..	.90
Arnold	2⅜	2½
Atlantic	19	20
Boston & Cripple Creek	..	.10
Boston & Montana	114⅜	115
Butte & Boston	16⅛	16¾
Calumet & Hecla	350	355
Centennial	5⅞	6⅛
Franklin	10	11
Gold Coin Mines	4⅞	5
Kearsarge	14⅜	14⅞
Napa, (quicksilver)	..	6½
Osceola	28¼	..
Pioneer, (gold)	3⅜	.3⅜
Quincy	105	106½
Santa Ysabel	..	13
Tamarack	115	119
Tamarack, Junior	14	..
Tecumseh	1½	2½
Wolverine	8½	8⅝

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	221	222
Dominion Coal	9½	9⅝
Dominion Coal pf.	82	84
Eastman Car Heater	..	25
Edison Electric Illuminating	145	148
Lamson Con. Store Service	90¼	..
Mexican Telephone	.65	.75
New England Telephone	102	..
Philadelphia Company	18¾	18⅞
United States Oil	10¼	..
Westinghouse Electric pf.	50	51⅛

Unlisted Securities.

Fort Wayne Electric	½	1
Merced Gold Mining	7	8
Old Dominion Copper Mining	14½	15

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Dullness was the predominating feature of the market to-day. Prices, however, were firm, and in some instances advances were scored. Metropolitan Traction advanced ⅛ to 105. Pennsylvania was higher, at 52, on buying of small lots, presumably for investment account. In the specialties, Marsden was in demand, advancing to 7½. American Railway Electric Light, after selling

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, May 7, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	153	15	Adams Express	151	151	151	151	.....
10¾	11½	50	American Cotton Oil	10½	10½	10½	10½	.....
112	114	25	American Express	113	113	113	113	.....
11	11¼	2,490	American Spirits Mfg.	11¼	11⅝	11	11¼	+ ⅛
20⅜	80	1,830	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf	29	30½	29	29⅞	+1⅛
115¼	115¾	10,553	American Sugar Refs.	115½	116¾	115¾	115⅞	— ⅛
103¾	104	75	Am. Sugar Refs. pf	103⅝	104¾	103⅝	104¼	— ⅛
70¾	71	7,050	American Tobacco	69½	71½	69¼	71	+1¼
10¼	10⅝	70	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19¼	19¼	1,871	At., T. & S. F. pf.	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
108	100	1,272	Brooklyn Union Gas	108¾	109¾	108¾	109	+ ⅛
16½	16¾	80	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
150	...	27	Chicago & Alton	155	155	151	151	.....
74¼	74½	9,180	Chic., Bur. & Quincy	74½	74¾	73¾	74¼	+ ⅛
83½	83⅝	10,790	Chicago Gas	83⅞	84	83	83¾	— ⅛
73⅛	73½	9,720	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	73¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	+ ⅛
130⅝	131¼	170	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	131	131	131	131	+ ⅛
103¾	104	419	Chicago & Northw	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	— ⅛
63¼	63⅜	2,176	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	63¼	63⅝	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅛
28⅝	29¼	400	C., C., C. & St. L.	28⅝	29	28⅝	28⅞	— ⅛
162½	163¼	830	Consolidated Gas Co.	163	164	163	164	+1⅝
105⅝	106¾	92	Delaware & Hudson	106	106	105⅝	105⅝	.....
145⅝	149	200	Del., Lack. & West	148¼	148¼	148¼	148½	+ ⅛
6	8	100	Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	6½	6½	6½	6¼	—1⅛
101	104½	25	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	.....
11⅜	12¼	200	Erie	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
27½	29½	14	Erie 1st pf.	27½	27¾	27½	27½	.....
36	40	200	Homestake	38	38	38	38	+3
92	94	105	Illinois Central	93	93	93	93	+1
84	85	400	Illinois Steel Co.	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	+ ⅛
44¼	44¼	1,885	Louisville & Nashville	44⅜	44⅝	44¼	44⅛	— ⅛
82	82¼	4,045	Manhattan Con	82½	82½	81⅝	82¼	— ⅝
105	106⅜	1,227	Metropolitan Traction	104½	106	104½	105	.....
16⅜	18	5	Minn. & St. Louis	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	.....
43	45½	5	Minnesota Iron	42½	42½	42½	42½	.....
10½	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	.....
27	27¾	300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
12¼	12¾	2,070	Missouri Pacific	12¼	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ⅛
91½	92	30	National Lead Co. pf.	91½	92	91½	92	.....
78⅞	79	1,470	New Jersey Central	79½	79¾	78⅞	78⅞	— ⅛
99⅜	99⅞	1,208	New York Central	100⅛	100¼	99½	100	— ⅛
168	170	9	N. Y., N. H. & H.	168½	168½	168½	168¾	.....
26½	27⅜	300	N. Y. C. & S. L. 2d pf	27⅜	27⅜	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
12¾	12⅞	920	Northern Pacific	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛
35⅞	36	8,296	Northern Pacific pf.	35⅝	36¼	35⅝	35⅞	+ ⅛
13⅜	13¾	100	Ontario & Western	13½	13½	13½	13¾	.....
27⅜	27¾	925	Pacific Mail	27½	27¾	27¼	27¾	— ⅛
⅞	⅞	300	Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
156½	157¼	105	Phil. Pal. Car Co	157¾	157¾	157¼	157⅜	.....
18⅝	18⅞	2,139	Reading	18⅛	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ⅛
40	40⅝	483	Reading 1st pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	.....
24	24⅜	204	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
4	4⅜	100	St. L. & San Fran	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
37¼	38¼	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
12¾	13½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13	13	13	13	.....
5¾	6¾	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	.....
56	56½	19,435	St. Paul & Omaha	57½	57⅝	55⅝	56	—1⅝
15	15⅜	820	Southern Pacific	15½	15⅝	15⅜	15¼	— ⅛
26¼	28¼	60	Southern Railway pf.	26⅜	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	.....
7⅜	7½	250	Standard R. & T.	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	.....
20	20¼	1,850	Tern. Coal & Iron	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
8½	8⅝	10	Texas Pacific	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
53	53½	210	U. S. Leather pf.	53½	53⅝	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
12¼	13	300	Wabash pf.	12½	12½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
76¾	76⅞	29,563	Western Union Tel.	76⅝	77¼	75⅞	76⅜	— ⅛
⅞	1	200	Wheeling & Lake Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
2⅜	3¼	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Sales.....		141,068						

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st	Ohio Southern G M 4s, Tr Co certfs
9,000	79	5,000 101	4,000 8½
At, T & S F gen 4s		Ft W & D C 1st	Ohio & Miss con S F
500	80	10,000 58⅝	1,000 104½
2,500	80¼	16,000 58⅝	Oregon R & N 4s
27,000	80¼	5,000 58¼	1,000 82½
5,000	80¼	1,000 58	Oregon Short Line 6s, Tr Co certfs
1,500	80¼	Gal, Har'g & San An. Mex & Pac Div 5s	2,000 116¼
5,000	80⅜	11,000 88½	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st
Adjustment 4s		Int & Gt Nor 2d mtge	8,000 97½
4,000	44⅞	5,000 76	Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
1,000	45	Int & Gt Nor 3d mtge	5,000 100¾
4,000	45¼	1,000 81⅝	Pitts & West 1st
Austin & N W 1st		Ky Central 1st 4s	2,000 69
10,000	84⅝	1,000 80⅝	Reading Co gen 4s
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s		Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s	1,000 80⅜
1,000	120	2,000 95	10,000 80⅛
Brooklyn Union Gas 6s		L S & M So 2d coup	Rio Grande West 1st
1,000	110¼	1,000 123	1,000 73
15,000	110⅜	Lehigh Val Term 5s	St L & S F G M 5s
5,000	110⅜	2,000 100	2,000 96¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con, assented	St L S W 1st
24,000	94	1,000 97⅝	2,000 64⅞
Canada So 1st gtd		Louis & Nash unified	10,000 64⅝
1,000	111	gold 4s	St P, M & M consld 6s, reduced to 4½s
2,000	111	5,000 79	5,000 106⅜
10,000	110¼	Louis & Nash 5s	Southern Ry 1st 5s
Cent of N J gen 5s		1,000 95½	17,000 89⅜
2,000	120¼	Mil & St Paul, Chi & Mo River 5s	Standard R & T 6s
Ches & Ohio con 5s		11,000 111	7,000 68
8,000	109½	Chi & Pac 6s	Standard R & T inc
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s		5,000 121	2,000 17⅞
2,000	73½	1 & D Div	Texas & N O 1st, Sabine Div
Chi B & Q deb 5s		1,000 130	2,000 106
1,000	99	Terminal 5s	Tex & N O cons 5s
Chi, B & Q, Nebraska ext 4s		4,000 113½	8,000 95⅝
10,000	91⅝	M & St Paul 7 3-10	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000	91½	1,000 131½	3,000 89½
Chicago & Erie 1st		Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A	11,000 89¾
20,000	109	4,000 101	5,000 89¾
Chi G L & C Co 1st		Minn & St L con 5s	31,000 89
10,000	98	8,000 101¼	5,000 89¼
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs		Mo, K & East 1st	6,000 89
1,000	42½	2,000 91	6,000 88⅞
Chi & N W 25-yr deb 5s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000 89
1,000	108	1,000 83⅜	Tex & Pac 2d inc
Chi & N W cons 7s		4,000 83⅝	2,000 20¼
10,000	144	6,000 83¾	5,000 20¼
S F deb 5s, 1933		Mo, K & T 2d	10,000 20⅜
1,000	112½	1,000 55⅝	Tol, St L & K C 1st, Tr Co certfs
2,000 20F	112½	1,000 55¼	2,000 68½
Registered		7,000 55	Union Elev 1st 6s
14,600	112½	2,000 54⅜	11,000 77
Chi, R I & P ext 5s		1,000 55⅛	Union Pac 1st, 1899, Tr Co certfs, ex matured coups
2,000	105¼	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s	1,000 104½
Cleve & Canton 1st, Tr Co certfs		2,000 66⅛	Union Pac col tr 6s
1,000	70	Morris & Essex 1st	2,000 100⅛
East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s		500 140	Wabash 1st 5s
5,000	107⅝	Morris & Essex con gtd	8,000 101⅜
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s		25,000 145	Det & Chi ext
1,000	114	5,000 144¾	5,000 92
Erie 1st con 7s		Nash, C & St L 1st	1,000 92¼
1,000 20F	141⅝	5,000 131	Wabash 2d 5s
10,000	141½	N J Junction 1st	2,000 64½
Erie 4s prior bonds		1,000 103	West Shore gtd 4s
5,000	89⅛	N Y, C & St L 4s	5,000 109
27,000	89	32,000 104⅝	W N Y & P 1st
10,000	88¾	Nor Pac gen lien 3s	5,000 107
10,000	88⅝	9,000 52¼	Western Pac bonds
10,000	89	2,000 52¼	1,000 102¼
11,000	88⅞	Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s	1,000 102¾
37,000	88¾	5,000 87¼	Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
10,000	88⅞	2,000 87⅜	2,000 29¼
10,000	89	25,000 87¼	
Gen Elec Co deb 5s		N Y, O & W con 5s	
4,000	97	2,000 110	
Total sales			$852,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96	...	Com. Cable	156	...	Nat. St. 2d pf	8	20
4s, r., 1907	110¾	111¼	Consol. Coal	36	...	New Cent. C	4	6
4s, c., 1907	112	112½	New England	...	...	37	...	
4s, r., 1925	122⅝	123	D. & R. G. pf	30½	37½	Nor. & W.	13	13
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	123	D. M. & Ft. D.	6¾	10	N. Y., C. & St. L.	...	...
5s, r., 1904	112⅞	113⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	55	75	1st pf	65	75
5s, c., 1904	113	113⅜	D. S. S. & A	2¾	3¼	N. Y., S. & W.	7⅝	7⅞
Currency 6s, 1898	104½	...	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	107½	108¾	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	20¾	21½
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	...	Erie 2d pf	16½	17⅜	Norfolk So	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1988	101	...	Eighth Avenue	...	330	Nor. & West	9	10¼
Cherokee 4s, 1899	101	...	Erie Tel. & Tel	62¾	63½	Nor. & W. pf	21¾	23
			Ev. & T. H	2	4	North American	3⅝	5
Alb. & Sus	175	...	Ev. & T. H. pf	33	41	Ohio Southern	...	...
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	60	64	Gen. Electric	31	31⅜	Ont. Mining	8¼	10
Am. Coal	110	125	Gt. Nor. pf	118	122	Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Am. Cotton Oil pf	58	58½	G. B. & West	25	40	Ore. R. & N. pf	42	43½
Am. T. & C	87	88	G. B. & W., Deb., A	35	50	Ore. S. L., w. i	11	12
Am. Tobacco pf	103	108	Harlem	350	...	Penn. Coal	325	...
Ann Arbor	8¾	10½	Homestake	36	40	Pen. & Eastern	3	5
Ann Arbor pf	21	20½	Iowa Central	5½	6	P., C. C. & St. L.	11¾	12¾
At. & Pac	...	¼	Iowa Central pf	20	25	P., C. C. & St. L. pf	44	48¼
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1½	3	Keokuk & West	5½	6	P., Ft. W. & C.	160	167
Bell, & So. Ill. pf.	125	...	Lacl'de Gas	22	23	Quicksilver	1⅝	2½
Bay State Gas	9	9¼	Lacl'de Gas pf	75	78	Quicksilver pf	5	10
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Lake Shore	163½	165	Rens. & Saratoga	175	185
Brooklyn R. T.	20	21	Long Island	42	48	Rio Grande W. pf	30	38½
Brunswick Co	...	⅛	Manh. Coal R	120	...	R., W. & O.	117¼	118½
Buff., R. & P.	16¾	20	Manh. Coal R. pf	100	115	Second Avenue	...	130
Buff., R. & P. pf.	50	56	Md. Coal pf	40	60	St. L. S. W.	2½	3
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	St. P. & D.	18	23
Canada So.	46¼	46¾	Michigan Central	95	99	St. P. & D. pf.	...	87
Canadian Pacific	52⅝	53¾	Mich. & St. L. 1st pf	75¼	77	St. P., M. & M.	113½	117
Central Pacific	7	8	Mich. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	50	St. P. & O. pf.	138	145
Chi. & Alton	150	...	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Sixth Avenue	...	180
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	Michigan Central	95	99	Southern Railway	7⅝	7¾
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	95	98	Mich. & St. L. 1st pf	75¼	77	Third Avenue	150½	152
Chi. & Mo. R.	153¾	155	Mich. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	50	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	79	81	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Michigan Central	95	99	U. P., D. & G.	1	1¼
Cleve. & Pitts.	160	170	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	75¼	77	U. S. Express	38	42
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	44	50	U. S. Leather	6¼	7
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Mobile & Ohio	17	20	U. S. Rubber	13	14
Col. Fuel & Iron	15½	17½	Morris & Essex	103	165	U. S. Rubber pf	63	65
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	87	94	Lead	23¾	24	Wabash	4½	5
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	3½	4	Nat. Lin. Oil	10	12	Wells-F. Express	101	103
Col., H. V. & T.	1½	1¾	Nat. Starch	2¾	3½	West. Union Beef	5½	6¼
			Nat. St. 1st pf	50	58	Wis. Central	1	1¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$230,732,405
Gold reserve	148,280,984
Net silver	22,887,165
United States notes in the Treasury	34,616,370
Treasury notes of 1890	25,402,151
Total receipts this day	845,962
Total this month	9,614,881
Total this year	290,212,067
Total expenditures this day	1,275,000
Total this month	9,137,000
Total this year	322,900,882
Deposits in National banks	17,198,807

National bank notes received to-day for redemption, $407,528; Government receipts: From internal revenue, $369,944; customs $446,910; miscellaneous, $20,107.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK by the grace of God free and independent, to KATE C. BAKER of No. 160 South Madison Avenue, Pasadena, Los Angeles County, State of California, send greeting: You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said City and County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the twenty-second day of June, 1897, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why a decree of the Surrogate's Court should not be made appointing Joseph C. McCleary the general guardian of the person and estate of said Elizabeth M. Vetter.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank A. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate at our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 19th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

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CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Sp. Mfg.	11	11¾	11	11¾
20	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	30¼	30½	30¼	30½
8,770	Am. Sug. Refs.	115¾	116¾	115¾	115⅞
150	Am. T. & S. F. pf.	19	19¼	19	19⅛
440	Am. Tobacco	69¾	71¾	69¾	70⅝
10	C., C., C. & St. L.	29	29	29	29
8,710	Chicago Gas	83¾	84	82¾	83
820	Ch., R. I. & P.	63¼	63¾	63	63¼
7,480	Ch., Bur. & Qy.	74	74½	73¾	74½
7,780	C., Mil. & St. P.	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¾
4,860	C., St. P., M. & O.	57	57⅝	56	56
70	Cent. of N. J.	70½	70½	70½	70½
10	Gen. Electric	31½	31½	31½	31½
350	Louis. & Nash.	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¼
540	Manhattan	82¾	82¾	81¾	82½
890	Mo. Pacific	12	12⅛	11¾	12⅛
170	N. Y. Central	100¼	100⅝	99½	99⅝
320	Nor. Pacific pf.	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
160	Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞
440	Reading	18¾	18¾	18¾	18⅝
60	Stand. R. & T.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
30	Tenn. C. & I.	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½
100	U. S. Leather pf.	53½	53⅝	53½	53⅝
11,180	West. Union	76¼	77	75⅝	76¼
47,510					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	58	58½	58	58½
4,000	Rock I. 5s, c	105¼	105½	105¼	105½
10,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	89	89¾	89	89¾
$18,000					

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

DAZIAN & BURCHELL BROTHERS.—A meeting of creditors of Dazian & Burchell Brothers, manufacturers of umbrellas, at 442 Broadway, was held yesterday at 280 Broadway. Jesse S. Epstein, the assignee, presented a statement showing liabilities of $42,000, and assets of $20,000. All the creditors present agreed to accept a settlement at 25 cents on the dollar, cash. There was a large attendance.

THE ALEXANDRINE COMPANY.—Marie T. Fechtig, doing business under the style of The Alexandrine Company, dealer in kid gloves, handkerchiefs, &c., at 70 West Twenty-third Street, has given a bill of sale of the business, together with a branch store at Narragansett Pier, to Philip Obenauer for $2,000. He paid only $300 cash, gave notes for $1,350, and $850 was a debt to him. The business was supposed by creditors to be worth at least $5,000. It was started four years ago by her husband, but has been in her name for some time past. They have been at the present location since May 1, 1896. An attachment was obtained against her yesterday by F. A. Thomson for $1,816 for goods sold to her by Abegg & Rusch recently, who have assigned the claim to Otto A. Strecker. The attachment was granted on the ground that she had disposed of her property by bill of sale. Deputy Sheriff Whorlskey placed a keeper in the store, and served the attachment upon Mrs. Fechtig at her residence.

OLIVER & STRAUS.—Oliver & Straus, composed of Edwin Oliver and Alexander Straus, dealers in bicycle supplies and sundries at 23 Park Row, made an assignment yesterday to Jesse Stearns, giving a preference to the Pynchon National Bank of Springfield, Mass., for loans and discounts, the amount not being mentioned. The business was started in December, 1894, by Mr. Oliver, who had been identified with the trade for fifteen years, as Oliver & Co. Mr. Straus became a partner in June, 1895. He was formerly President of the Goodyear Mechanical Rubber Company. S. A. Harms was also a partner for some time, but withdrew, it is said, some months ago. The present firm makes the assignment as successors to Edwin Oliver & Co. and Oliver, Straus & Co. The firm did a large business, but had to sell at close figures, and the margin of profit was small. They formerly handled bicycles, but have not done anything in that line this year. At the office it was said that Mr. Oliver had not been there during the day. He lives in Flushing, and Mr. Straus was at home sick. No information was given as to liabilities and assets.

Out of Town.

THE OCEAN CAUSEWAY.—Judgments were entered here yesterday against the Ocean Causeway of Lawrence, Long Island, in favor of George C. Rand for $1,021 on assigned claims for services, and in favor of Frank Tilford for $550.

SWEET MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Justice McLennan, at Utica, has appointed W. G. Tracy and Frank Bond receivers of the Sweet Manufacturing Company of Syracuse. Its real estate is valued at $400,000, upon which are mortgages aggregating $125,000. The liabilities are $300,000, with assets of about $250,000.

THE NORTHERN ATHENS COTTON MILLS.—The Sheriff yesterday received an attachment for $1,500 against property of John D. Kennedy, lessee, who carried on business at North Athens, Tenn., under the name of the Northern Athens Cotton Mills, in favor of the First National Bank of Athens, Tenn., on a note made in January, 1896.

THE EASTERN RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Williams yesterday received an attachment against the Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company of Trenton, ex-Mayor Magowan's company, which was placed in the hands of a receiver on Thursday, for $470 in favor of John E. Ford. Two executions were also issued yesterday for $656 in favor of the Pridal Company on attached property, consisting of accounts to the amount of $750.

E. H. VAN DOORNE.—E. H. Van Doorne of Brattleborough, Vt., is financially embarrassed. The crockery concern of Van Doorne & Morris of Brattleborough, and Van Doorne & Tillson of Rutland, and the jewelry firm of Jordan & Van Doorne of Brattleborough are involved in the trouble. The liabilities of the three firms with which Mr. Van Doorne is connected are estimated at $40,000, and the assets are nearly as large. Mr. Van Doorne's personal obligations are said to be about $45,000, with small assets.

Failures of the Week.

Bradstreet's reports 228 failures in the United States during the week against 244 for the previous week, and 267, 224, 198, and 219 for the corresponding weeks of 1896 to 1893. The Middle States had 68, New England 40, Southern 30, Western 45, Northwestern 19, Pacific 18, Territories 8. Canada had 39, against 31 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000, or less, capital, and 11 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered May 7. The first name is that of the debtor:

ADLER, Ignatz—L. and B. Bernheim	$288
ALLEN, Frances B.—W. Crawford	238
BROWN, James L.—A. M. Moore and another	154
BOYLE, William L.—J. Herbert Potts, receiver	683
BAKER, Hibbard—M. L. Phillips	106
BLANKE, Herman L. and Christian—Rochester Brewing Company	...
BRIGGS, Henry A.—Bank of the Metropolis	427
CADIGAN, Lawrence—E. Medina	82
CANNOLL, Delos B.—L. Awolin and another	42
CAMACHO, Simon B.—The Hamilton Bank Note, Engraving and Printing Company, costs	108
CATHERWOOD, Robert B.—R. A. Pinkerton and another	259
CASTALDO, Patrick—M. Bonanno	175
COOPER, John—John Osborn's Sons & Co	67
CONKLING, Frederick A.—William Ottmann & Co	98
DECKER, Henry—Lillie J. Earle	108
DAVIS, Benjamin—L. Runkel	65
ENGLISH, George B.—H. McGrath and another	114
EMMONS, James G.—L. Awolin and another	43
EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—W. Silverman	1,841
EASTWOOD, Charles W.—Atlantic Refining Company	70
FAVORITA, Domenico—V. Esposito	105
FALKENSTERN, Herman, and Bernhard M. Miller—J. W. O'Brien and another	394
FLYNN, Thomas C.—Teacher's Co-operative Building and Loan Association of the City of New York	1,420
GREEN, Charles H.—J. M. Alexander	36
GIFFORD, John J.—T. Anderson	116
GILES, Leonard W.—W. A. Gill and another	475
GREGORY, James—The Gould Manufacturing Company	44
HALLEN, Frederick—W. Collins	146
HAZLETT, Amalia—E. P. Hatch	281
HERMAN, Leopold—L. Wolff and another	188
HAMMEL, Lipman—Fay D. Hewitt and others	95
JENKINS, Marcus—L. Awolin and another	42
KRAUTZ, Hyman, and Herman Markowitz—B. J. Pink	563
KLEINMAN, Emanuel, John Wilford, and Andrew C. Kolb—Emil and Jean Bossut	1,235
LAYMAN, Hiram D.—C. E. Raynor	1,115
MALONE, John—Fannie A. and Elizabeth A., and Emma Woolerton—Thomas Sullivan and others	607
MARX, Albert, Joseph, and Morris—Eureka Silk Company	106
OBERLE, Annie—M. Fischler	128
O'CONNOR, Thomas C.—M. Lordi	123
PAOLERA, Raphael D.—E. D. Noyelles	212
PRICE, Jesse—L. Awolin and another	189
PUIA, Frederick C.—J. H. and W. H. English	223
PAOLERA, Raphael — W. D. Appleget and another	82
REILLY, Michael—C. Leger	123
ROEDER, A. Landon—Albert and Max Kaskel	42
RIDER, Herbert E.—The Monthly Illustrator Publishing Company	679
RAND, Thomas B., John H., and George W.—Oscar Duryea	81
STIEGLER, Oscar W.—George Wright	312
SAME — Harry Heilbrun, (two judgments)	790
SCHWARTZ, Elias—J. M. Reinschreiber	134
SEEBACH, Charles—W. A. Keys and another	1,874
SLEZEFSKY, George—Hyman D. Baker	906
SIMMONS, Jacob—L. Morris	2,453
SEAGRIST, Francis W., Jr.—Theresa Seagrist, costs	118
SHEEHAN, Francis J.—L. Awolin and another	171
SCHWARZKOPF, Daniel—O. J. Dennis	734
SENTELL, Charles S.—Helena L. G. Asinari	779
SMITH, William R.—J. Raven and another, (costs)	108
SPRAGUE, Frederick A.—C. C. Schildwachter	42
SIRS, Henry B.—C. E. Borgman	150
SANSONE, Pasqualina—F. W. Brown	30
TYNG, Charles R.—Susan T. Homans and another, executors, &c	105
TREVETT, W. Fiske—D. K. Martin Roofing Manufacturing Company	3,874
THE OCEAN CAUSEWAY OF LAWRENCE, L. I.—F. Tilford	80
SAME—G. C. Rand	560
THE EASTERN RUBBER MANUFACTURING Company—F. P. Prial Company, (two judgments)	1,021
THE THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—Mary Kelly, by guardian	657
THE KNICKERBOCKER MANUFACTURING Company—The William Wicke Company	6,466
THE TUERKS WATER MOTOR COMPANY—G. Buehler and another	191
THE INTERIOR CONDUIT AND INSULATION Company and others—F. Merz	243
WHITNEY, Eliza A.—Helen M. Britton, individually and as executrix	675
WENIGE, Oscar F.—E. McAllister & Co	547
WIGHTMAN, Jessie—H. A. Peck and another	232
YEANDLE, Adelaide A.—J. W. Scott	99
ZIMMER, Jonas—H. Shapiro	77
	163

The following judgments were entered against the city:

T. W. Osborne, $37.50; T. L. DeLime, $72.80; B. Levy, $86.49; Isabella M. Burton, $359.06; A. Marschall and others, $303.28.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract and in the Auction Room.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold for Jackson & Stern to John Kehoe the building until recently occupied by the Dutch Reformed Protestant Church, 147 to 153 Norfolk Street, 80 by 100; also, for the same sellers to the same buyer, the three-story and basement private dwelling 155 Norfolk Street, 20 by 100. Both properties were purchased by the sellers less than a month ago. On the entire plot, 100 by 100, the buyer will erect four six-story tenements.

The same brokers have also sold, for Philip, Joseph, and Magdalena Bickler, to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the three-story and basement private dwelling 119 Ludlow Street, 18.9 by 100.

Ranald H. Macdonald has sold for Mrs. Margaret Demarest the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 West Thirty-third Street, 20 by 98.9; also, for Mrs. Sailer, 40 West Thirty-third Street, similar to and adjoining the foregoing. The reported price for the two parcels is $130,000.

T. B. Robertson & Co. have sold for Mrs. Margaret Wilson, for about $18,750, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 309 West Twenty-eighth Street, 20 by 98.9.

M. & J. Pollatschek have sold, for Kempner Brothers, to G. Graziadio, two lots, Eighty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Jackson & Stern have bought from G. S. Ludlam the four-story front and rear buildings 444 West Twenty-eighth Street, 25 by 100; also, from Mrs. Mary S. Burns, the three-story and basement dwelling 330 West Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the two four-story dwellings, with stables in rear, 167 and 169 Monroe Street, 47 by 100.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Philip A. Smyth sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John Van Dolsen, for $6,600, the two-story frame dwelling 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 100.11.

William M. Ryan sold, in foreclosure, to Samuel Greason, for $25,075, the five-story brick flat 164 West Twenty-ninth Street, 20 by 98.

Strong & Ireland sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mayer Goldstein, for $21,500, the five-story brick tenement, with stores, 1,014 Avenue A, 25 by 79.8.

D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. will sell today, in partition, on the premises at Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, about 34½ acres of land, with frontages on the Highland Turnpike, or Broadway, of 857 feet, and on Sleepy Hollow Road of 436 feet, together with about 6 acres of woodland. This property is almost entirely surrounded by William Rockefeller's country place.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 146 to 150 Eighth Avenue, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 52.6 by 80, estate of John Castree of 73 West Eleventh Street, owner; Thomas R. Jackson of 61 Broadway, architect; cost, $42,000.

Madison Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundredth Street, and Madison Avehue, east side, 25.11 feet south of One Hundredth Street, for four-story brick flats with stores, 25 by 72 and 25 by 81.9, Isaac Mayer of 69 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, owner; John Hauser of 1,441 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $97,000.

Eighth Avenue, east side, from One Hundred and Thirty-third to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, for eight five-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 95 and 24.11 by 80, Sauer, Gross & Harvener of 1,205 Park Avenue, owners; Neville & Begge of 217 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $190,000.

Grove Street, south side, 175 feet east of Bleecker Street, for a two-story and basement brick tenement, 25 by 85.4, Ellas Kempner of 35 East Sixty-first Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $23,000.

Manhattan Avenue, north side, 65.3 feet west of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 86.8, Daniel Hilton of 123 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owners; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $26,000.

Boulevard Lafayette, 2,000 feet north of northern line of West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, for a two-story stone stable, 38 by 20, Francis A. Thayer of 38 Park Row, owner; Downing Vaux of 68 Bible House, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 155 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, for three four-story brick tenements, 27 by 67 and 29 by 67, Thomas Williams of 103 West Thirty-sixth Street, owner; Albert E. Davis of 2,558 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $40,500.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Anthony Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling, with store, 25.10 by 56.7, Patrick J. Sullivan of 789 Washington Street, owner; Frank L. Shea of 571 Amsterdam Avenue, architect; cost, $5,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 266 feet west of Main Street, for a one-and-a-half-story frame barn, 20 by 100, John H. Ghee, owner; Lawrence & Ringrose of Mount Vernon, architects; cost, $400.

Third Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Rose Street, for two five-story brick flats, 25 by 86, Schmuck & Montag of 883 Southern Boulevard, owners; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $44,000.

Alterations.

No. 156 Second Avenue, to a three-story brick building, with meeting rooms, &c.; J. H. Rosenfeld, owner; George Hoffman of 529 Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

No. 126 Tenth Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement and store; James H. Roane of 67 Amsterdam Avenue, owner; Adolph G. Rechlin of 52 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, architect; cost, $3,500.

No. 220 Sixth Avenue, to a four-story brick store; Sarah J. Wyckoff of 1,773 Washington Avenue, owner; T. E. Thomson of 347 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 37 Montgomery Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, with office; William J. Riordan, owner; B. McGurk, architect; cost, $250.

No. 28 West Thirtieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Albert Spencer of Forty-fourth Street's Park, third treet, architects; cost, $25,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, west side, 200 feet east of King's Bridge Road, to a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; Ann E. Dyer of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, owner; Kirby & Co. of 722 Tremont Avenue, architects; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, May 7.

ANTHONY AV, s w corner of Berry St, 72.1x101.1x73.6x78.6; Frederick Emanuel and wife to Rowland W. Thomas..... 5,000

BALCOM AV, e s, 50 ft s of Rae St, 50x92.4; Edward R. Sanford, referee, to Henry W. Norton and others, executors. 2,500

BARKER AV, e s, 200.4 ft s of Union St, 50x100; David Robb and wife to John B. Peck..... 1

EDGECOMBE AV, 115, w s, 24.11x85; John Connors and wife to Catharina E. Gleisler..... 7,000

GIBSON, Montgomery, to Warwick E. Montgomery and another..... 1

GREENE ST, 16, 19x100; Wilbur Larremore, referee, to F. W. Hotchkiss..... $51,750

SAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Hotchkiss and wife to Julius Muchman..... 1

HENRY ST, s s, 47.3 ft e of Clinton St, 28.6x100; Edward S. Westphal, by guardian, to Harry Fischel..... 16,080

HENRY ST, n w corner of Catherine St, 19x69.2x irregular; Theresa Salomon and Emil Westphal and another to Harry Fischel..... 100

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha King and others to Theresa Salomon..... 1

HENRY ST, s s, 47.3, Clinton St, 28.6x100; Harry Fischel and wife to Ury Goodman..... 1

HENRY ST, n w corner of Catherine St, 19x irregular; Fanny Levy to Theresa Salomon..... 1

HENRY ST, s s, 47.3 ft e of Clinton St, 28.6x100; Emil Westphal and another to Harry Fischel..... 7,491

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 121st St, 75.10x42.9x75.10x42.6; David Leventritt, referee, to Rebecca Childs..... 4,000

LOT 98, map of villa sites of Green, Owen & Gelsten, corner of Morgan Av and Washington Place; Emma M. Fitzpatrick to Francis de R. Wiesmann..... 355

LOT 287, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Henry L. Stumpfel and wife to Philip L. Corcoran..... 1

PARK AV, n e corner of 77th St, 127.8x100x irreg. Park Av, w s, 102.2 ft n of 76th St, 51.1x77; George F. Crane and wife to Henry Hilton..... 1

PLOT 150 ft 6 in x 100 ft 5 in, 186 ft s of Delancey Place, runs n 25x w 95x s 35x e 95; Jared S. Babcock and wife to Henrietta G. Thompson..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Hamilton Babcock and wife to Jared S. Babcock..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Albert Bogaret to Henrietta G. Thompson..... 10

PROSPECT AV, n w s, Lot 47, map of Woodstock, 120x850; Anna Wehner and others to Mary Wehner..... 10

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 325 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x90; Robert MacIntyre to John F. Steves..... 1

WEST BROADWAY, e s, 50 ft n of Grand St, 23x50; James Kearney, referee, to Augustus T. Gilfilder..... 12,800

WILLIS AV, 143, 23x81.6; Elinor McCartan to William Kaufman..... 17,500

1ST AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 23d St, 24.8x 100; William Boggs to William H. Stair and another..... 1

8D AV, w s, 97.5 ft s of 140th St, 25x95; Adolph M. Benheim and others to Henry F. Strebe and another..... 12,200

5TH ST, s s, Lots 870 and 883, map of the village of Wakefield; George A. Crump to Mrs. George A. Crump..... 1

8TH ST, 380, s s, 353.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24.7x97.6; Sebastian Lauterbach and others to Frederick Heusel..... 1

9TH AV, s w corner of 54th St, 25.1x80; Francis Blessing to Herman H. Moritz.. 37,000

20TH ST, n s, 465 ft w of 10th Av, 24x98.9; 26th St, n s, 527 ft w of 10th Av, 48x98.9; William J. A. Cranitch to Elizabeth Meyer..... 100

37TH ST, n s, 191.3 ft e of 5th Av 22.1x98.9; Joseph Milbank and wife to Elizabeth M. Anderson..... 1

37TH ST, n s, 147.1 ft e of 5th Av, 22.1x98.9; Joseph Milbank and wife to Elizabeth M. Milbank..... 1

41ST ST, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Joseph Milbank and another, as executors, to Anderson..... 1

68TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 45x100.5; Frank W. Jordan and wife to Anna Jordan..... 1

71ST ST, s s, 18.9x102.2; William J. Casey and wife to Charles B. Curtis. 100

89TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Charles B. Curtis and wife to William J. Casey..... 1

93D ST, 58 West, 36.8x100.8; Sarah R. Foote to John G. Floyd..... 6,000

103D ST, n s, 129 to 147 East, 160x100.11, 103d St, n s, 100 to 108 East, 64x100.11; Moritz L. Ernst and others to Simon Adler and another..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 24.6x100.11; Terry D. Trafford to John L. Cadwalader..... 10,000

121ST ST, n s, 42.10 ft e of Lexington Av, 18.10x78.10; David Leventritt, referee, to Rebecca Childs..... 500

141ST ST, 419 West; Richard Forester to Clara A. Forester..... 1

148TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 50x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to James T. Fitzpatrick..... 10

150TH ST, 528 West, 15x99.11; John G. Moore and others to Sallie E. McCall.. 100

159TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Elton Av, 15x80; Frank French and wife to Elizabeth M. Nielson..... 3,250

175TH ST, n e corner of Bathgate Av, 18x80; Edwin Bodell and another, executors and trustee, to James W. Wilsey..... 820

Recorded Leases.

BLODGETT, Mary E., to Bernard McManus; 81 University Place, n e corner of 11th St, 8 years..... 1,600

BOLLAERT, Joseph, to Adolph Picker and others; 308 and 310 West 125th St, 7 1-12 years..... $1,800-2,200

BRIDGEMAN, Alfred, to Edward A. Veth; 37 East 19th St, 10 years..... 4,500

DESHON, Sabra A., to Mary Walbridge; ward map of Nos. 52½ and 53¼, Block 173..... 1

FARIS, Olive W., and others to Julius Kessler, Broadway, s w corner of Washington Place, 10 years..... $12,500-13,000

FARRELL, E. D. to Edward Maher and another; 73 Bowery, 5 years..... 3,100

KENDALL, Annie E., to Murray & Co.; 130th St, n s, 275 ft w of Boulevard, 75x100, 3 years..... 2,750

LIEBENOW, William, to Sinram & Schmidt; 12 1st Av, store, &c., 20 years. 1,020

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY to Carl V. Speis and another; Murray St, s w corner of Church St, 27x75, 5 years. 4,500

MCGOWAN, Peter, to Sarah Dwyer and another; 8th Av, n w corner of 24th St, 44.2x100, 21 years..... 2,600

OTTINGER, Maria A., to Henry Ottinger; 282 1st Av, 10 years..... $1,020

THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA College of the City of New York to Caroline M. Jones, executrix; 55 West 44th St, 21 years..... 714

ULRICH, Elizabeth, to John H. Junk; 202 West 28th St, 4 8-12 years..... 900

R s of 70th St, 232 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years..... 22,000

WELCH, F. Milton, and Grant L. Nichols and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank of the City of New York; n s of Locust Av, 207.11 ft n of 184th St, 1 year..... 35,000

WOOD, Virginia, to trustees of the estate of Augustus Zerega; s w corner of 3d Av and 111th St, 3 years..... 32,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CADWALADER, John L., and another, trustees, to Terry D. Trafford..... $1

CONDIT, John W., to Virginia Clark..... 15,000

DAILY, George, to John Livingston..... 500

FORD, Henry W., as trustee of Augustus H. Ward, to Continental Trust Company of the City of New York..... 65,000

SAME to Frederick A. Snow..... 15,000

HENCKEN, Sophia, to Kate S. Unangst... 1,000

HYATT, Mary A., to Frederic R. and Charles Coudert, trustees..... 20,000

JACOB, Emma L., to Charles E. Appleby.. 1

KELLY, Stephen and Richard B., executors of Richard Kelly, to Jane Kelly... 1

LANE, Samuel V., executor of Alexander Lane, to Samuel V. Lane..... 25,000

LENT, Herbert D., to Mary E. Sherwood.. 1,000

LEVINSON, Louis, to Rachel Goldstein... 1

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Sarah and Betsey Dinkelman..... 3,750

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Effingham Maynard..... 6,000

PUERORY, Harry D., as County Clerk, to Mabelle S. and James A. Wood, order of court..... ---

STARR, Moses A., to Bertha Metzger and another..... 31,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Cecilia de Nottbeck..... 19,000

SAME to Jeremiah Hayes..... 6,500

TODD, Judson S., to Henry W. Ford, trustee for Augustus H. Ward, (two assignments)..... 2

TRAFFORD, Perry D., to John L. Cadwalader and another, trustees..... 1

Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 1,385 and 1,387; M. Goldstein & Co. against Maurice Kalm & Co., owners; Fred Strasser, contractor..... 63

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, whole front from 82d to 83d St, 224.6x18.5x81.5x irregular; Johnson Brothers against Patrick Callaghan, owner; Walter S. Chatterton, contractor..... 2,166

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 84th St, runs e 79x n 102.2x e 50x n 102.2 to 85th St x w 100x s 52.2x w 37.8 to Riverside Drive x s 163.4; same against same, owner and contractor..... 2,200

1ST AV, w s, whole front from 29th to 30th St, 200x150x200x100; Edward F. Keating against Lorenzo Lorenzo, owners; Phoenix Machine Works, contractors..... 244

3D ST, 131 West; Lewis Herding against Henry B. Melville and others, owners and contractors..... 900

54TH ST, 31 West; Otto Metz against Helen J. James, owner; F. W. Moore, contractor..... $259

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft from Riverside Drive to Claremont Av, 200x354.6; same against Eli White, owner; Walter S. Chatterton, contractor..... 5,324

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

150TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 125x100; Thomas Penders, on C. F. Brownell, to Theresa A. Penders..... $4,800

Lis Pendens.

HOFFMAN ST, n w s, 216.10 ft s w of Pelham Av, 217.8x211.8 to Lorrilard Place x217.8x211.8; Laura V. Dunlap against Samuel H. Gill and others, (to obtain partition.)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 124th St, 112x100; George M. Wright, as assignee, against The Kensington Company, (warrant of attachment.)

TREMONT AV, s w corner of Clinton Av, 25x99.7; Val Wood against Conrad Ramsteck and others, (to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

3D AV, e s, 52 ft n of 119th St, 23x80; also, 3d Av, w s, 25.2 ft s of 119th St, 25.2x—; Elizabeth Bininger against Nicholas Binninger and others, (to effect a partition.)

42D ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x98.9; 56th St, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 25x91.2x25.2x94.4; Louis Jacobs against Adeline Rosenthal and others, (to obtain a partition.)

64TH ST, s s, 199 ft w of Central Park West, 26x100.5; Nicholas Jacobus against Etta Forgotston, (to recover strip of land 0.8x90, being part of above parcel.)

82D ST, 116 West; 61st St, s s, 100.5 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Luke A. Burke and Hamilton M. Weed against Andrew B. Yetter and wife, (to foreclose mortgage.)

105TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 1st Av, 75x100.9; Max Nathan against James F. Dolan and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

116TH ST, 205 East; Mary Silverstone against Joseph A. Loughran and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

118TH ST, 77 West; Marston Watson and another, executors, &c., of John Burke, against Charles G. Kendall and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

STATE COURTS.

Appelate Division Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the First Department announced the following decisions yesterday:

Charles MacRae, appellant, vs. Charles H. Graham et al., respondents.—Order reversed, and new hearing directed before another referee.

Marie Fogassi, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs to the respondent, to abide the event of the new trial.

Isabella S. Marbury, as administratrix, appellant, vs. Georgiana C. Stone et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Peter Farrell, appellant, vs. Edward B. Noel, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John F. Douglas et al., respondents, vs. Robert B. Carpenter, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee to be appointed by the order entered hereon, with costs to appellant to abide event.

Moses Shedlinsky, respondent, vs. Budweiser Brewing Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Ferguson, appellant, vs. Ann Arbor Railroad Company et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and with leave to the plaintiff to amend on payment of costs in this court and in the court below.

Joseph Pennell et al., respondents, vs. the Mayor, &c., appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Charles A. Furbush, appellant, vs. James S. Clarkson et al., respondents.—Order reve.sed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles A. Furbush, appellant, vs. Allen T. Nye et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Tobias Lesser, appellant, vs. Simon Lesser, respondent. In the matter of the receivership of Moses and Philip Franklin, allowing $10 costs with $10 costs and disbursements in each case, with leave to the petitioners on payment of such costs to renew the motion after the expiration of ninety days, in case the receivers do not take some affirmative action to have the judgments declared void, or be enjoined by other creditors from paying the moneys to the petitioners.

Miles M. O'Brien et al., respondents, vs. Joseph F. Blaut et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Van Brunt, P. J.

Frederick A. Baker, respondent, vs. The Mayor, &c., appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John H. Stallman, respondent, vs. New York Steam Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Ringler et al., respondent, vs. Francis O. Matthieson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Landon A. Thomas et al. appellants, vs. Charles Schimacher et al., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Adeline S. Matthews, appellant, vs. Edwin B. Studley et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to be paid by appellant.

The New York Bank Note Company, respondent, vs. Frederick McKay, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of Julia Ann Spratt, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs.

The Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company, plaintiff, vs. Jehiel W. Himes, defendant.—Plaintiff's exceptions overruled and motion for new trial denied, and judgment ordered for the defendant upon the verdict, with costs.

Claudous E. Harrell, respondent, vs. The Bonfils Improvement Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward Jones, appellant, vs. Charles W. Doherty et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Margaretha Mayer, as administratrix, &c., appellant, vs. James McWalters et al., respondents.—Order reversed and motion granted without costs.

Mamie Curran, as administratrix, appellant, vs. John McKelvey et al.—Order reversed, motion granted without costs.

James J. Richards, appellant, vs. George Hayes, respondent.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Edward M. Knox, respondent, vs. the Eden Musée Americain Company, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Henry Smith, appellant, vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Leonard M. Mourke vs. The Mayor, &c., respondents.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Nathan R. Phelps, respondent, vs. New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. William F. O'Neill, appellant, vs. Theodore Roosevelt et al., respondents.—Proceedings affirmed, with costs.

Fannie S. Robinson, respondent, vs. Agnes M. Schmidt, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event.

Nora Crosé, an infant, &c., appellant, vs. Charles H. Koster, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles F. Gall, appellant, vs. Amelia Gall, as administratrix, &c., respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial granted, costs to appellant to abide event.

Frederick L. Ellis et al., respondents, vs. Charles Jacob, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Martens-Turner Company, respondent, vs. James MacIntosh, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Louis Lowenstein, respondent, vs. Lombard, Ayres & Co., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event.

Simon Rothschild, respondent, vs. Rio Grande Western Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Leo J. Rice, an infant, &c., vs. Buffalo Steel House Company, respondent.—Judgment modified by striking out amount of extra allowance, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

In the matter of Stanley M. Hatfield.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Joseph A. Knox, appellant, vs. Solomon Dubroff, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs to appellant, to abide event.

Samuel P. Dunn et al., respondents, vs. James H. Travis, impleaded, &c., appellant.—Order modified so as to require the appellant to print the judgment roll proper; that is to say, such documents as constitute the judgment roll according to the provisions of the Code, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

In the matter of Julius Chambers, Limited.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Charles Buek, respondent, vs. Charles H. T. Collis, individually, &c., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Parker, J.

Atwood Porter, respondent, vs. James H. English & Son, impleaded, appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

Justus Heilbronn, respondent, vs. Abraham S. Herzog, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Justus Heilbronn, appellant, vs. Abraham S. Herzog, respondent.—Order reversed and attachment reinstated and motion sent back to Special Term, with $10 costs and disbursements to appellant to abide the event.

David Skiarsky, respondent, vs. Van R. Weaver et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People ex rel. William Zeigler, respondents, vs. Charles A. T. Cudlipp, Commissioner, &c., appellant.—Order affirmed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

In re Frances M. Pierce, appellant, vs. David J. Lantz, as receiver, &c., James F. Guilfoyle et al., respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to the appellant to be paid by the Guilfoyles, and order entered as directed in opinion, with $10 costs motion to be paid by the Guilfoyles to appellant.

American Surety Company, appellant, vs. Moses R. Crow, impleaded, &c., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

The People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Insurance Company.

In re Stuart R. Miller, appellant, vs. William T. Gilbert, receiver, respondent.—Exceptions overruled, and judgment affirmed, with costs.

In re Louis Catterberry vs. John A. Knox et al.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs.

American Credit Indemnity Company, respondent, vs. Simon M. Bondy, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

American Credit Indemnity Company, appellant, vs. Simon M. Bondy, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Virginia C. Smith, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of New York Mutual Insurance Company.—Order reversed, without costs, and the matter referred back to the same referee to take further proof.

Beekman T. Burnham vs. Emily A. Burnham. —Motion denied, without costs.

Daniel S. McElroy et al. vs. Manhattan Railway Company et al.—Motion granted.

William Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Leonard Bronner vs. William P. Mirick.—Motion denied.

National Union Bank vs. Herman C. Kleinwort. —Motion denied.

William Coler vs. Hugh Lamb.—Motion denied on condition that the appellant serve on the attorneys for the respondents, within ten days after the entry of this order three copies of the papers on appeal, certified as required by the rules of practice.

William Seibelt vs. Sarah L. Loew.—Motion denied, without prejudice to the right of the defendant to move in the court below for a new trial, if so advised.

St. Regis Paper Manufacturing Company vs. Clarence H. Brown.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry J. Hall et al. vs. Rafala S. Beston.—Motion granted.

John Becker et al. vs. Jacob Becker as executor.—Motion denied.

Michael B. Leavitt vs. Frank W. Sanger.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Catherine F. Wetmore vs. Indiana V. Stromeyer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John McCabe vs. John M. Cornell.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

William O'Donnell vs. Thomas F. Crimmins. —Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Daniel C. Potter vs. John D. Rockefeller.—Motion granted to the extent stated in Memo. Per Curiam.

Mary B. Edson, individually, &c., vs. John A. Bartow et al.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Board of Education. In re Pacts, in re Kernochan.—Motions to confirm referee's reports granted.

Court of Appeals.

Calendar for Monday: Nos. 102, 103, 105, 71, 107, 108, 109, 110.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Smyth, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Monaghan, Fischel Chanowitz, Simon Goldenberg.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—McCabe vs. Cullen—John E. Brodsky. Jones vs. Mayor, &c.—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Robinson vs. Garrett—Francis L. Donohue. Manley vs. Hogencamp—James M. Schenck.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—White vs. Holland—William H. Clark.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Mechanics' Bank vs. Emma P. Hardings—M. P. O'Connor, Ellen Ryan vs. Hugh McDonough—Vincent Victory.

FOREST PRESERVE BOARD SITS.

Over 225,000 Acres in the Adirondacks Offered by the Owners to the State.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Forest Preserve Board this afternoon decided that during the next two weeks the Commissioners and Col. Fox, the land expert, would look over lands in the vicinity of the watershed of West Canada Creek and Black River, which are at the extreme west side of the Adirondack Park, and the watersheds of the Sacandaga and Hudson Rivers, which are situated at the extreme east side of the park, with a view of purchasing lands in those localities, which have already been offered for sale to the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission. The first named locality is the source of the canal water supply, while the last named is the source of the Hudson River.

Over 225,000 acres of forest land have been offered for sale to the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission, and owners of as much more property have signified their desire to sell their land, but have not actually made application to do so, and with only $2,000,000 to spend therefor, it will not be necessary for the Commissioners to use their prerogative to condemn any land they deem desirable, for very much of the land offered for sale is the portion of the Adirondacks which the State most desires to get to protect the water supply.

An opinion was received from the Attorney General to the effect that the creation of the board did not in any way abrogate the powers of the Fish, Forest, and Game Commission, and it was yet the duty of that commission to care for the forests.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS INQUIRY.

Experts Examine the New Furniture and Carpets in the State Capitol.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Trustees of Public Buildings, having under consideration the investigation of the Department of Public Buildings, held a meeting in Gov. Black's private office to-day, and announced that no information concerning the progress and results of the inquiry would be given out until it had been concluded.

H. S. Corwin of the firm of Patterson & Corwin of New York City, expert accountants, has been examining the books of the department for three or four days, and today three men from John Wanamaker's New York City store and three from Frederick Loeser & Co.'s store, in Brooklyn, went through the Capitol and made an exhaustive examination, as experts, of the carpets, draperies, and furniture put in the building by the present Superintendent of Public Buildings, and left with the Trustees estimates of what the articles should cost.

KILLED BY A BABY BROTHER.

4-Year-Old Boy Struck on the Head with an Axe at Amesbury, Mass.

AMESBURY, Mass., May 7.—Frederick Hamel, the four-year-old son of Napoleon Hamel, is dead as the result of a blow from an axe, delivered by his two-year-old brother.

The boys got hold of an axe in their father's yard, and the youngest picked it up, and struck his brother on the head, causing concussion of the brain.

The parents of the children did not report the affair, but to-day the authorities heard that the child died Wednesday night, and was buried yesterday.

Police Captain Aldrich Insane.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Police Captain Charles E. Aldrich was declared insane to-day and will be sent to the Elgin Asylum. Several years ago, during the street car riots, the Captain was struck a heavy blow on the head with a brick.

Wild Rose Iowa's Flower.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 7.—Both houses of the Legislature to-day passed a resolution making the wild rose the official flower of the State.

FARM HAND KILLS HIS HOSTS.

Posse in Hot Pursuit of the Slayer of Perhaps Four Persons in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—A double, and what may yet prove a quadruple murder, occurred at the farmhouse of Alexander Harris, about five miles south of Waukesha, early this morning. The dead and wounded are: Alexander Harris, aged about forty-five years, killed outright; Mrs. Harris, aged forty-four years, killed; Helen Vesbach, hired girl, fatally wounded; Nelson McHolt, hired man, probably fatally wounded.

Early last evening William Pouch, a farm hand, who had worked for Mr. Harris about two years ago, called at the house and received shelter for the night. About 5 o'clock Mr. Harris and the hired man went to the yard to milk the cows. Pouch left his room quietly, and, going to yard, bade the men good morning. Pouch drew a revolver and fired at the farmer, killing him almost instantly. The murderer then shot the hired man, inflicting a probably fatal wound.

He walked leisurely to the kitchen of the farmhouse. There he met Mrs. Harris and the hired girl. He said Mr. Harris would not be in for a few minutes, and that he would partake of his breakfast at once. After concluding his breakfast Pouch arose from the table and started to walk toward the door, but suddenly wheeled around and shot Mrs. Harris in the breast and then fired at the hired girl. The farmer's wife fell to the floor with a fatal wound and expired. The girl has a chance of recovery.

The murderer robbed the house, mounted a bicycle, and the supposition is that he is headed for Burlington. A posse of farmers are in hot pursuit, and the chances are he will be captured before night. They openly vow that they will lynch the murderer.

The manner in which the murders were committed shows plainly that he had been deliberate in arranging his plans, and had carried them out to the letter.

BUSINESS MAN'S FATAL FALL.

Leaned Too Far Out of a Window While Ill at Portland, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., May 7.—Charles A. Brown, President of the Umbagog and Androscoggin Pulp Company, fell from a second-story window at his home this morning and was killed. Mr. Brown had been in poor health of late. It is supposed that he leaned out, lost his balance, and had not strength to save himself from falling.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to Loan at 4, 4½ & 5%
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY.
Offices: 146 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn. N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y. 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,500,000
SURPLUS, ... $2,000,000

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
West Brooklyn
TAKE A TRIP THESE DELIGHTFUL SPRING DAYS VIA 39TH ST. FERRY,
from foot of Whitehall St., New York, then compare the accessibility of this property with any other suburb.
If your place of business is above the City Hall, you can reach the property from the bridge via the Nassau Electric line.
WATER, GAS, &c.
THE SCHOOL PRIVILEGES HERE Are Among the Best in the City.
A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, WITH EXCELLENT CONSTRUCTORS.
QUEEN ANNE HO
now being built, with all city conveniences, which can be bought on installment plan. Titles insured by
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
SEND FOR PAMPHLETS AND MAP TO GEORGE A. ALLIN, Secretary.
49TH ST. AND NEW UTRECHT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. Metcalfe Thomas, 19 Liberty St.

Seabright, Rumson-Road, Low-Moor.
Monmouth Beach, Highlands, N. J.
Furnished Cottages To Let Season of 1897.
D. B. Keeler, Jr., 9 Pine Street.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—To rent for the Summer, stone house, stable, four acres lawn, 350 feet elevation, 12-mile view; everything first-class. W. A. CHILDS, Western Electric Company, corner Thames and Greenwich, New York.

THE WYCHMERE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, Harwich, Mass.; choice; well-furnished; cool; pine trees; fine bathing; circular J., 71 East 87th St.

LONG ISLAND PROPERTY.
5 Acres for $100.
This property is located high and dry, free from any swamp land; if found otherwise after investigation, money refunded; it is beautifully located within about one mile of Centre Moriches, on Long Island, and will be sold at terms of $2 down, then $2 a month; see about this at once. Address WM. H. MOFFITT

TWO PERSONS ASPHYXIATED

Mrs. Fannie Scott and Her Little Grandnephew Are Found Dead at Asbury Park.

A GAS JET ON AT FULL FORCE

The Woman Was Seventy Years Old and a Wealthy Resident of Yonkers—She Was Connected with New York City Families.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 7.—Mrs. Fannie Scott, seventy years old, of Yonkers, N. Y., and her five-year-old grandnephew, George McKenzie, whose parents live at Mott Haven, New York City, were found asphyxiated this morning in a room in Mrs. Scott's Summer cottage, 413 Sixth Avenue, this city. Death occurred probably early on Wednesday night. They had been dead many hours when found. They lay dead in the cottage all of yesterday, while the neighbors wondered what had become of the couple, and reached the conclusion they had departed for Yonkers.

Mrs. Scott came here about three weeks ago and opened her cottage, which had been unoccupied since last Fall. The boy was ailing, and his parents allowed him to accompany his grandaunt to the seashore. It is said the child's health was what caused Mrs. Scott to visit the shore so early in the season.

Mrs. Savidge, whose home, Moss Side Villa, adjoins Mrs. Scott's property, was the first to miss the woman and child, and to-day determined to see if everything was all right. She asked Edward Lynch and W. D. Pennypacker to enter the house to ascertain if everything was as it should be. They were forced to break in. They could not enter at first after breaking in a door, because of the odor of gas, which poured from the opening. With a wet cloth over his mouth one of the men entered and threw up some of the windows. The house was soon cleared of the gas sufficiently for the men to proceed. Ascending to the second story they found the bodies upon a bed. Mrs. Scott had evidently been made ill by the gas, but was too stupefied to realize what the trouble was, or too weak to rise.

The gas jet in the room was turned on at full force. It looked as though Mrs. Scott in extinguishing the light had turned off the cock and then turned it on again.

Coroner Herbert took charge of the bodies.

MRS. SCOTT WAS WEALTHY.

She Owned a Great Deal of Property at Yonkers, N. Y.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 7.—Mrs. Fannie Scott, who, with little George McKenzie, was found asphyxiated in their room in Asbury Park, is a sister of Mrs. John Clark of 169 Hawthorne Avenue, this city, whose son is President of the Hudson River Ice Company. The dead woman owned a Queen Anne cottage on Downing Street, Yonkers, besides a great deal of other property here. She had another sister, Mrs. Argle of New York, whose daughter married James Mc-Kenzie of Mott Haven, N. Y. It was Mr. McKenzie's five-year-old son George who was found asphyxiated with Mrs. Scott. Mrs. John Scott is at present at 386 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York.

GERMAN CONSUL'S DOG LICENSE.

Chicago Authorities Fail to Grant a Tag Without Payment.

CHICAGO, May 7.—C. Reichel, Secretary of the German Consul to Chicago, addressed a letter to Mayor Harrison to-day calling attention to "Article 3 of the Consular Convention between the United States and Germany, Dec. 11, 1871, which provides that the Consular representatives of the two countries, as well as their Chancellors and Secretaries, shall enjoy exemption from all taxes, direct or personal, or sumptuary duties and contributions, Federal, State, or municipal," and asked to have his "dog Flora, water spaniel, three-years-old, entered on the official license list of the city of Chicago and a tag and license turned over to me, free of charge."

Mayor Harrison sent the letter to Collector Martin. When it was found that the license would count as a voucher for $2 against Collector Martin, he refused to issue a license, and the Consul has not received the license asked.

A REPORTER WHIPS A BARON.

Incident in the Tumultuous Life of a St. Louis Man.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Baron Von der Trave, a native of Hanover, has had a tumultuous experience.

One year ago he came to St. Louis from Australia to visit a brother, but instead found the latter's widow, who was running a restaurant. The Baron was out of funds and accepted employment in his sister-in-law's kitchen.

Three months ago he developed strong symptoms of mania, and was pronounced harmlessly demented.

To day he visited the reporters' room at the Four Courts, intending to thrash the whole fraternity for "writing him up." He picked out the wrong man to begin on. A reporter for an evening paper soon subdued the Baron. The Baron says he will lay his complaint before his Sovereign and make it an international one.

WAS IN ELLSWORTH'S ZOUAVES.

Death of Stephen H. Clement, a Well-Known Chicago Veteran.

CHICAGO, May 7.—By the death of Stephen H. Clement the survivors of Col. Ellsworth's famous Zouaves have lost another comrade.

Mr. Clement was in Texas when the war sentiment was growing to white heat, and his Northern sentiments were learned through the interception of an abolition newspaper, edited by his brother, ex-Senator Clement, of Wisconsin, which came in his mail. The Knights of the Golden Circle" gave him twelve hours to leave the country, and he left promptly on horseback for Chicago, where he soon enlisted.

One of Mr. Clement's ancestors, Moses Clement, was one of those who landed on Plymouth Rock, and he was later Councilor under Gov. Winthrop. The son of Moses Clement and Daniel Webster were cousins.

Stephen H. Clement was a member of the Tippecanoe Club of this city, but during his more than fifty years of residence here he refused to accept any political appointment or municipal office, although a prominent and active worker.

WOMAN SNEAKTHIEF IN VASSAR

She Secures a Watch and Pocketbook, and Makes Her Escape.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 7.—A female sneakthief, who, judging by the nerve she displayed, must have been a professional, created some excitement among the students at Vassar College on Thursday afternoon. The woman was about twenty-five years old and was well dressed. She entered the college about 3 P. M., and passing the reception room as if she belonged there knocked at the door of a student and asked where Miss Nolan's room was located.

The student told her that she did not know and did not remember anybody in the college of that name. Then the woman went from room to room, repeating the question. The student whom she had first addressed became suspicious and walked out into the hall in time to see the woman leave the college grounds and board a street car for this city. A search of all the rooms that the woman had visited was made, and it was found that a valuable watch and a pocketbook were missing.

The stolen watch had a monogram, "H. V. L.," on one side of the case and a landscape view on the other. It was of the Elgin make, and was numbered 126,553. There was also a black ribbon attached to it. The pocketbook contained only fifty cents.

President Taylor rode into town on his wheel and notified the police. Officer Leroy reported having seen a woman of the description given board a train for New York about 5 o'clock, and the police believe that she was the thief.

GEORGE M'DONALD WANTED.

Famous Forger Said to be Implicated in a St. Louis and New York Swindle.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—For the past two weeks the St. Louis, New York, and Cincinnati police have been working on a mysterious fraud case, in which George McDonald, the famous Bank of England forger, has been identified as the principal, but has not yet been arrested.

Edward Noys, another of the bank forgers, is an accomplice. Notes were forged bearing the name of Chatfield & Woods, paper dealers in Cincinnati, and on the strength of these, three carloads of rope were shipped to this city from New York.

The swindlers gave their address as Room 2, 700 Market Street, and represented themselves as conducting the St. Louis branch of Chatfield & Woods.

They advertised continually for agents, and, suspecting all was not right, their landlord, Mr. Gibson, ordered them to vacate. From there, detectives traced McDonald to Room 508, Houser Building, the office of the Lackawanna Railroad, where he occupied desk room, giving the name of John King. From there all trace of McDonald is lost. Noys is said to be sick in a hospital in Chicago.

YALE IN LAMPSON'S WILL.

How the University Will Profit if It Is Not Shut Off by the Contestants.

LEROY, N. Y., May 7.—The will of William Lampson was presented for probate to-day by Butler Ward, one of the executors, in the Surrogate's Court at Batavia. Judge North appointed June 28 as the day for probate. The amount of the estate is not known.

The bequests include one to Yale University of $150,000 for the erection of a building for commencement and public exercises, to be called the Lampson Lyceum. If such a building is erected before the estate becomes available a like sum is to be used for the erection of any other building of which the college may be in need.

The remaining portion of the estate outside of bequests is to be held by Yale in trust forever to establish the Lampson fund. the income to be devoted to the endowment of professorships of Latin and Greek and English literature, each professorship to have $4,000. If the income is more than sufficient for such professorships the surplus is to be disposed of as the Yale trustees may deem advisable.

It is not probable that Yale University will obtain at once the money which has been willed to it by Mr. Lampson. It may never get it.

There is no question that the estate is ample enough to make good all of the bequests; but a great many would-be heirs have appeared who propose to contest the will. The plan, it is understood, is to try to convince the court that Mr. Lampson was not of sound mind when he made his will.

It is believed the university would stand a better chance to profit by Mr. Lampson's good-will if he had not bequeathed his whole estate to it, but had left a part of the property to relatives, for then some of the latter would have been interested in maintaining the will, while now they are unanimous in raising the cry of mental infirmity.

Edwin McKnight, a Rochester attorney who has been retained by several of the claimants, his own wife being one of them, is himself a Yale man, and is therefore in a peculiar position.

"This," he says, "seems to be a case where I must choose between wife and mother, for is not Yale my Alma Mater?"

He has decided to fight for the contestants.

WOMAN KILLED BY TRAIN.

Her Son-in-Law and Grandson Also Likely to Die.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., May 7.—A wagon containing William Taber, his ten-year-old son, and his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Johnson, was struck by a train of the Chester Valley Railroad at the crossing about a mile from here, to-night. Mrs. Johnson was injured so badly that she soon died. Taber and his son have fractures of the skull and are in a precarious condition. The wagon was demolished, but the horses were unhurt.

FORMER OFFICIALS INDICTED.

An Ex-Grain Inspector of Illinois and His Cashier.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 7.—This afternoon the Grand Jury returned seven indictments against Dwight W. Andrews, ex-State Grain Inspector, and Benjamin F. Jenkins, ex-Cashier of the State Grain Inspector's office.

Both are accused of embezzling State funds. Andrews is accused of embezzling a total of $11,450, and his bonds are fixed at $9,500. Jenkins is charged with embezzling $3,200. He is accused of having been accessory with Andrews, and his bonds are fixed at $9,000.

RICHELIEU HOTEL INVOLVED.

Three Attachment Suits Against a Columbus, Ohio, Hostelry.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7.—Three attachment suits, aggregating a comparatively small amount, were begun against the Richelieu Hotel to-day. The Richelieu is a capacious new building on East Long Street, and has been considered a prosperous venture.

The furnishings have been seized by the constables of a local Magistrate. It is alleged that W. E. Snyder, the proprietor, was taking steps to convert his property into money. There are also rumors of an early change of management.

NO CORNER IN CANNED GOODS.

F. A. Atwood of Chicago Shows Why It Is Impossible.

CHICAGO, May 7.—"It will not be possible for the packers of canned goods now or ever to control the price of their product, as they are now attempting to do at their Indianapolis meeting," said F. A. Atwood of Franklin, MacVeagh & Co. to-day.

"The goods can be produced in so many sections that any attempt to fix a definite price on them must fail to the ground. The tomato and corn canning industry is in a deplorable condition, and the canners are not to be blamed for wanting better prices, as they are all now selling below the cost of production."

Mr. Atwood thought that the cause of the stagnation was due to under-consumption, not over-production. The usual consumer was the poor man, the wage-worker, and he had not had money to buy canned goods, especially corn and tomatoes. In peas there was always a demand, because peas were used largely by the richer people. The stock of canned peas, Mr. Atwood said, was nearly exhausted, and the new crop would be wanted as soon as ready.

Troops Nearing Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Sixth Cavalry, Light Battery E, First Artillery, and the four foot batteries of the Fourth Artillery regulars, which is marching in easy stages from New York to this city to take part in the ceremonies incident to the unveiling of the Washington Monument, arrived at Torresdale this afternoon. The troops are encamped on Col. Morrell's farm. They will remain there until Monday, when the march to Fairmount Park will be taken up.

Prize Speaking at Cornell.

ITHACA, May 7.—The twenty-seventh annual Woodford prize contest in oratory was held at Cornell to-night. Two thousand people were in attendance, and President Schurman presided. The prize was won by Daniel H. Wells of Salt Lake City, and honorable mention was given Irwin Esmond of Hudleston Springs. The prize is a one-hundred-dollar gold medal, given by Stewart L. Woodford.

Running Hound Dies of St. Vitus Dance.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., May 7.—The famous running hound, Prince, the property of Frank De Leon of Detroit, died at Montoursville, this county, to-day of St. Vitus's dance. The animal was valued at $500, and had a record of a half mile in 47 seconds.

HISTORIC FOX OAK FELLED.

George Fox, Founder of the Society of Friends, Preached Under It in 1672.

FLUSHING, L. I., May 7.—The old historic Fox Oak has been cut down. There were originally two gigantic oaks, supposed to be about 700 years old. George Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, preached in the year 1672 under the trees. One of the trees was felled on Oct. 25, 1841, and a small monument marks the spot where it stood. The stone is of gray marble and upon its face is engraven "Fox Oaks."

The old oak which has just been cut down had been dead for several years, but had been permitted to stand, although it was squarely in the middle of the avenue, and practically prevented the improvement of the roadway. Recently the branches commenced to decay, and it was finally decided to remove the tree.

UNION PACIFIC FORECLOSURE.

A Prediction From Omaha That It Will Not Be This Year.

OMAHA, Neb., May 7.—In regard to the time of the actual foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific there have been all kinds of conjectures. A gentleman who is in a position to judge said:

"In my opinion, it is a good safe bet that the foreclosure of the Union Pacific Railway will not take place this year. I understand that Master in Chancery Cornish has been in New York taking testimony from holders of various liens against the Union Pacific other than that of the Government. It will be some time before the Master will will give his report on the cases to the court. Even if these reports were accepted by all parties concerned and at once confirmed by the Federal courts, it would take a month or more, but it is well understood that there will be protests from the holders of certain claims. There are even those who are almost willing to wager that the foreclosure sale of the Union Pacific Railway will never take place at all.

"The receivership may, they argue, be terminated within a year, or possibly in somewhat less time, but the road will be operated by the owners in the way they think the most profitable."

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS. REOPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS. Special attention paid to College Preparation. Wednesday Lectures in connection with school work. Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

BERKELEY SCHOOL, 20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
John B. Diman (Harvard, A. M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

TEACHERS.

EXPERIENCED NATIVE PARISIAN DESIRES to teach, tutor, or coach; Summer months or longer; highest testimonials. "MADAME," Box 130 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, ECONOMY DAY.—PARISIAN JEWelry, Purses, Chains, Gloves, Shirtwaists, Veilings. Everything low priced. JAMMES, 909 Broadway.

BOARDERS WANTED.

47TH ST., 16 to 20 East.—Choice rooms, en suite or single; superior table; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your advertisements at any American District Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Scotch Protestant; good reference. 422 Madison Av.

Cooks.

COOK—USEFUL MAN.—By mother and son; mother as good first cook; son to do work about house and garden; in the country. A. T., 3,275 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID.—Speaking three languages, wishes to accompany lady or family to Europe; is a good packer, hairdresser, &c.; used to traveling; first-class references; salary not required. W. S. K., Hughsonville, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By German woman to do washing, ironing, or day's work; good reference. Mrs. Fischer, 233 East 99th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly competent dressmaker; take work home or by day; latest skirts; waists, sleeves; remodelling, alterations, and children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By North German governess; educated in Paris; diplomée; speaking French, German, and English; understands music; position for Summer; would accompany family or lady going abroad. Y. M., Box 12, 1,242 Broadway.

GOVERNESS, &c.—As governess, chaperone; French, German, English, Latin, and Spanish; backward children a specialty; four years' references from one city family. G. N., 422 Columbus Av.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By an accomplished governess or companion; four languages; backward children a specialty; four years' references from one family. G. N., 422 Columbus Av.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent maid and seamstress; good packer; speaks German, English, and French; willing to travel. A. J., 102 West 23d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; take private family washing home from country during Summer months; best of reference. 554 3d Av., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; present employer can be seen when suited. K. K., 539 5th Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By refined, educated young lady as nurse to invalid lady; willing to travel; hospital experience; doctors' references; no cards. Miss Bell, 632 3d Av.

NURSE.—By a young American Protestant girl as nurse for growing children; references. E. D., 14 Cottage St., Jersey City.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes charge of dining room and can fill butler's place; city reference. C. C., Box 42, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—By young girl as first-class waitress; assist with chamberwork; city references. 201 East 47th St.; middle bell.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By a stenographer; Remington operator; bookkeeper. Lam, 273 47th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKERS.—By man and wife, no children, as caretakers of private residence during Summer months or longer; references from previous employer. Comerford, 264 West 131st St.

CARETAKERS.—A lady wishes to find for a respectable couple a house to take care of for the Summer or longer. 49 East 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman, where parlormaid or second man is kept; competent; excellent personal references from present employer. Veale, 109 Madison Av.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend an honest, reliable, and competent Frenchman as butler and valet. A. B., 102 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Lady wishes a situation for a first-class butler. Seen at 2 East 15th St., 1 to 4.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman; careful and stylish driver; city or country; ten years' best reference; last employer cheerfully recommends him as competent man in every way, and can be seen at any time. J. F. Fitzpatrick, 1,221 Lexington Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man, 25 years of age; single; good city or country driver; last employer can be seen. P. McGovern, 216 West 75th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes position for her coachman; he is a first-class man. Mrs. Geo. F. Cornell, 24 East 45th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER. — Can milk; prompt and sober; moderate wages; references. M. E., 106 Trinity Place.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By married Scotchman; no family; thoroughly understands gardening in all branches; first-class reference for thirty years. Peter Cavin, seed store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—Married; one child; German; experienced in greenhouses, vegetables; would like to take charge of gentleman's place; best references. George Fenthal, 161 56th St., Brooklyn.

Grooms.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man as groom in city or coachman in country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and fine harness; with fine reference from last employer. 200 West 67th St., John Melagh.

GROOM, &c.—By a young man as groom in city or coachman in country; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class reference from last employer. 308 Amsterdam Av., care J. H.

GROOM.—By a young man; understands the care of horses and harness well; first-class reference; also from last employer. 122 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

COOK—BUTLER and VALET.—By an English couple; wife cook, equal to chef; husband first-class butler or valet. Call, at present employer's, 20 West 51st St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of experience and energy wanted to secure advertising for a New York daily newspaper. Address C. D., Box 101 Times.

WANTED.—In the city of Newark, first-class journeyman plumbers. Apply Winslow Zeliff, 850 Belleville Av., Newark, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure

AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway. 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 113, 255, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 737 6th Ave., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 585 of the above "HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address, for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 890, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
MAY AND JUNE DELIGHTFUL IN THE HIGHLANDS.
Now open. Write for booklet and terms. Buckingham Hotel, Thursday, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
J. W. & G. W. Garrison.

THE MONTVERT,
Middletown Springs, Vt.
One of the most select and perfectly appointed hotels in the Green Mountains. High elevation, magnificent scenery, superb roads, cool, dry atmosphere, scientific Water Cure, Mineral Springs, etc. Send for literature. E. W. EAGER, Mgr. The Hanover, 5th Av. & 15th St., N. Y.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN, and Eight Cottages.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R.R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 800 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

MT. POCONO, PA.
"THE WISCASSET."
Season of 1897 opens May 15th. House heated by steam. Rooms en suite, with bath. Golf links. References exchanged with strangers.
I. D. IVISON, Manager.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

THE KITTATINNY,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
Now open. The favorite Spring, Summer, and Autumn Resort. Largest and most attractively located hotel in the Delaware Valley. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

CRISSMAN HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Enlarged and refurnished. Seven miles from Port Jervis. On bank of the Delaware River. Excellent cycling. Address FRANK CRISSMAN, Prop.

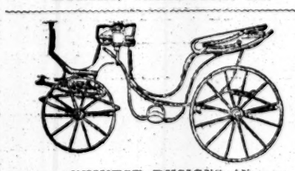
THE ELMER.
SELECT FAMILY HOTEL open from May to Dec. CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON.
WM. B. ELMER, Propt.

Mononotto Inn, Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table, 20 miles from city.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.



NEWEST DESIGNS IN
SPRING CARRIAGES AND TRAPS.
DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
(Successors to T. B. Brewster & Co.)
WAREROOMS, 487 AND 489 5TH AVE.
FACTORY.....143 WEST 3187 ST

HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA HAY FEVER AND CATARRH
Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia, etc.
CURED BY
Espic's Cigarettes, or Powder.
Paris, J. ESPIC; New York, E. FOUGERA & CO.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y......Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks, Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1. New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks, Childwood Hotel, opens June 12.
Asbury Park, N.J..Coleman House, opens Je. 26
Atlantic City, NJ (J. H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3 up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City .....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Babylon, L. I.....Argyle Hotel, opens June 15
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Bennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bradford, Eng. Midland Htl., ap., $3.50; ep, $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y......Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col.,New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philips Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng. The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng. Adelphi Htl., ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St. Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do (18 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn, ap $2.50 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do | Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do | Specially recom'd.
Matlock, Eng. Tyacks' New Bath & Royal Hydro Hls
Middleton Spr'gs, The Montvert, opens Je. 24. Mineral Springs and Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y... The Halcyon, opens May 27th
New Bright'n, S. I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
Newport, R. I.....Ocean House, opens June 26
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)..Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a. p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e. p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up.
Old Point Comfort, Va. Hygeia Htl., ap., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H. C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va. Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N. Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Sheldrake, N. J. Cayuga Lake Hse., opens Je. 14
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. George, Staten Isl..The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl. ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $3
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line
The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, May 8, 9:30 AM Campania, June 19, 9 AM
Etruria, May 15, 2 PM Umbria, June 26, 1 PM
Campania, May 22, 10 AM Lucania, July 3, 8 AM
Umbria, May 29, 2 PM Etruria, July 10, 1 PM
Lucania, June 5, 8:30 AM Campania, July 17, 8 AM
Etruria, June 12, 1 PM Aurania, July 24, noon
EXTRA SAILINGS.
Servia, May 11, 1 PM Servia, June 8, 11:30 AM
Aurania, May 26, 1 PM Aurania, June 22, noon
Servia, July 6, 10 AM.
Cabin passage, $75 and upward, according to steamer and accommodation.
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FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., May 8, 10 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebouf, Sat., May 15, 10 A. M.
Rates of Passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris, and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $64.75.
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WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, May 12, Noon Germanic, June 9, Noon
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Majestic, June 2, Noon Majestic, June 30, Noon
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CHARLESTON S. C., the South and Southwest.
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From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 10
ALGONQUIN, Charles. only, Wednesday, May 12
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Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
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For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 26 N. R., Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM
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Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM Saale, Tu., June

BILLS BEFORE THE MAYOR

Approval for the Cheap Gas Measure After Word Came that Gov. Black Had Signed It.

AUCTIONEERS IN ANGRY MOOD

Object to Paying a License Fee and Claim It Will Not Be Effective Against Fraud—The Mayor Argues in Favor of Licenses.

Mayor Strong was very much astonished yesterday afternoon to learn that telegrams just received from Albany stated that Gov. Black had signed the graded reduction Gas bill. He had arranged for a public hearing on the bill, holding that it is a local law, at 2:30 P. M., and was sitting in front of about thirty empty chairs, awaiting arguments pro and con. Whether or not the news that the Governor had signed the bill, and so, apparently, put an end to the matter, kept away any who expected to be heard could not be learned, but the chairs remained unoccupied, and there was no hearing.

"I am sure," said the Mayor, "that the matter has not been overlooked in Albany. The Governor would not, I am certain, sign the bill before I had a chance to approve or disapprove it. It is a local bill, and the Governor's signature, if he has put it to the bill, is of no value at all until I approve it. The Governor must understand this. I believe that he has signed some other bill.

"I shall approve the law immediately, as it does something toward providing cheaper gas. I should, of course, prefer dollar gas at once, but this is better than nothing."

Later in the afternoon Mayor Strong signed the Gas bill.

There was a lively public hearing before the Mayor on the bill licensing auctioneers. Half a dozen auctioneers were present at 3 P. M., among them W. C. Wilmerding, Albert Sebastian, Jacob Doblin, and Charles Shongood. Several auctioneers approached and talked to the Mayor in a low voice. When these almost whispered conferences ceased, Mr. Strong announced that the hearing was closed.

This statement came as a surprise, as several auctioneers were anxious to protest against the approval of the bill, or to secure a postponement of the hearing. Mr. Kinstler appealed in vain.

"If you have anything to say now, I shall hear it," said the Mayor, "but I must finish the matter to-day."

Mr. Shongood then argued against the bill, and said that the auctioneers object only to the license fee.

"It will not suppress fraudulent auctioneers, because they can well afford to pay $250 a year for the privilege of continuing fraudulent practice under the protection of law. It will kill out only the small honest auctioneers."

He said that of the 175 auctioneers of this city, the law will drive fifty or seventy-five out of business.

A. H. Gleason of the law firm of Hastings & Gleason spoke in favor of the bill, saying it will protect the public from irresponsible auctioneers. Mayor Strong then took part in the discussion, and said:

"I am in favor of this bill, because it will drive out 'fake' auctioneers. Some of the men I have licensed will sell their flags for $5 a day. They are utterly irresponsible, and, under the old law, could not be reached. Under this bill the auctioneer must give a two-thousand-dollar bond that is satisfactory to the Controller. He is then turned over to me, and I issue a license upon the payment of a fee of $250. This law will compel you to do your business just as the merchants do theirs. You must keep honest."

Mr. Kinstler again appealed for more time, and the Mayor consented, adjourning the hearing to Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

THESE BILLS DISAPPROVED.

City Pays No Expenses for Officials Tried on Charges.

Mayor Strong has sustained the Board of Examiners of the Building Department in their opposition to the bill which sought to abolish it and substitute in its place a Board of Appeal, to be appointed by the Mayor. The bill was sent back to Albany with the Mayor's disapproval of it yesterday. This kills the measure absolutely. The building materials dealers were ranged on both sides of this bill, according to their interests, but the Mayor's decision gives the examiners a clear victory.

The Mayor disapproved a bill allowing compensation to Superintendent J. Elliott Smith of the Telegraph Bureau of the Fire Department for legal expenses incurred in defending himself against charges, and he also disapproved of the bills providing for compensation for the expenses incurred by Police Captain Cross and Patrolman Shill for defending themselves against charges. The Mayor is of the opinion that the use of city money for compensating city officers for expenses of defending themselves against charges is not proper.

The Mayor gave a public hearing on the bill providing for the construction of an elevator to the platform of the Brooklyn Bridge on the Frankfort Street side. Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and President Ramsey of the Hide and Leather Bank opposed the bill on the ground that the power to build the elevator was already lodged in the Bridge Trustees, and that the Trustees were about to do the very thing contemplated in the bill. For these reasons the Mayor disapproved the bill.

NEW CITY MAGISTRATES.

Three More Authorized Will Be Appointed Next Week.

Mayor Strong received word yesterday that the Governor had signed the bill authorizing the appointment of three additional City Magistrates. The Mayor said he would announce the appointments next week.

"Have you picked out your men yet?" the Mayor was asked.

"Yes, I have."

"Will Clarence W. Meade be one of them?"

The Mayor did not answer directly.

"Well," he said, "I have decided upon them, anyway."

The political gossips declare that the bill would never have been passed by the Republican machine without an understanding that Mr. Meade should be appointed. Joseph Pool is almost certain to get one of the places. Donald McLean is a candidate for the other place.

THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION.

Held at Albany that the Gas Bill Was Not a City Measure.

ALBANY, May 7.—Information reached the Executive Chamber soon after Gov. Black had announced his signing of the bill gradually reducing the price of gas in New York City, that the bill was in the hands of Mayor Strong, having been sent there by the clerks of the Legislature.

A question then arose as to whether it was a city bill, and, if so, whether the Governor had the right to sign it.

A unanimous opinion was expressed by the Governor, his private secretary, and his legal adviser, that the bill was not a city bill, because it did not amend the charter, but only affected a corporation in the city. The Governor's signature, therefore, stands.

ANTI-TRUST BILLS SIGNED.

The Two Lexow Measures Become Part of the State Law.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—The Governor has signed the Lexow Anti-Trust bills. One of these acts provides that every contract, agreement, arrangement, or combination whereby a monopoly in the manufacture, production, or sale of any article or commodity of common use is created is hereby declared to be against public policy, illegal, and void. The Attorney General is empowered to begin proceedings against any alleged violators upon obtaining consent from a Supreme Court Judge. In proceeding no person shall be excused from answering any questions that may be put to him on the ground that it may tend to convict him of a violation of the provisions of this act.

The second bill puts foreign corporations on the same ground as domestic by compelling annual reports as to the amount of their capital stock, and the proportion actually issued, the amount of debts or an amount which they do not then exceed, and the amount of assets or an amount which the assets at least equal.

Gov. Black this afternoon signed Senator Krum's bill prohibiting the fishing for shad in the Hudson River Saturday and Sunday of each week and prohibiting the dragging of nets for shad by any power other than hand.

He also signed Senator Burns's bill providing that when the State Department of Insurance makes an examination into the affairs of any credit guaranty corporation, or such corporation renders a statement to the department, there shall not be allowed as assets any investments which are not held as prescribed by law at the date of such examination; but unpaid premiums on policies written within three months shall be admitted as available resources.

The Governor has signed the bills providing for three additional Police Magistrates in New York City and authorizing savings banks to invest in the securities of Camden, N. J., and Holyoke, Mass.

LOST TWO BOND CERTIFICATES.

Miss Rau Has Offered a Reward for Their Return.

Miss Caroline Rau, cashier and manager of her brother's restaurant, at 199 Sixth Avenue, yesterday offered a reward for the recovery of two certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, representing a deposit of two first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, due in 1916. Miss Rau lost the certificates on Thursday, having carried them to see about cashing the coupons.

She says she suspects that a person employed in the restaurant found the envelope containing the certificates and kept it, despite the fact that her name was written across its face.

SHE DIDN'T GET THE BRICK.

Mayor Strong Refused a Fair Applicant—All for the G. A. R.

A little woman dressed in black, accompanied by a man and another woman, entered the Mayor's office at noon yesterday when the office was nearly empty. The little woman went directly to the Mayor's desk, smiled sweetly, and said: "Mr. Mayor, can't I have one of those bricks from Grant's Tomb—just one. I am a great admirer of Gen. Grant, and—"

The Mayor laughed. "Sorry I can't accommodate you, ma'am. Those bricks are all for the Grand Army posts. Go up to Contractor Brady. He will give you one."

The little woman went away saying it was mean to be sent all the way to Claremont for a brick when there were 1,000 at hand.

BATHS FOR THE POORER CLASSES

Report of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

In view of the public demand for the establishment of free bathing facilities for the use of the poorer classes, the report of the People's Baths, 9 Centre Market Place, maintained by the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, is interesting.

The baths are one of the most practical agencies of the association, and are maintained at an annual loss, the debit balance for the last year being $900. Were the baths twice the size they would be self-supporting.

The charge for the bath is five cents, entitling the user to towels and soap and the use of the compartment for twenty minutes. The record shows that the baths have been patronized as follows: Men, 5,929; women, 638; children, 906; 7,047 paid, 331 free, and 95 tickets. Tickets may be bought at the office of the association, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and be distributed from missions, churches, or by individuals.

BUSINESS KILLED BY BICYCLES.

Sheriff Takes Possession of the Fifth Avenue Riding Academy.

The Sheriff yesterday took charge of the Fifth Avenue Riding Academy, at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, on executions from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for $3,359 against the proprietors, De Kieffer, Stiegler & Fuchs, in favor of Harry Hellbrun for $2,453 and George Wright $906. They have carried on the place for the past four years, and heretofore claimed an investment of $10,000. The place was patronized by wealthy Germans of that part of the city.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch said yesterday that the firm's embarrassment was due to bicycles, which took away a large part of their patronage. Last Summer they tried to combine a bicycle business with the horse business for a few months, but the scheme was a failure.

The liabilities are about $8,000, but no estimate can be placed on the assets, which consist of horses, saddles, and the appurtenances of the business, which have a good value as a going concern, but are of little value if sold out. It is expected that the affairs of the firm will be speedily adjusted, as the creditors are but few in number.

BOARD OF STREET OPENING.

Maps for the Opening of Elm Street Signed.

At its meeting yesterday the Board of Street Opening and Improvement signed the maps providing for the opening of Elm Street from Reade to Chambers Street, and Corporation Counsel Scott was requested to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the property. Chambers Street is to be cut through just east of the Emigrant Savings Bank Building. The new Hall of Records will occupy the block, which will then be bounded by Elm Street on the west, Chambers Street on the south, Centre Street on the east, and Reade Street on the north.

Commissioner Haffen of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards reported that the commander at Fort Schuyler wanted to have a road laid out from the reserve to the Westchester Road, but the Commissioner saw no way of doing it. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel. The board decided to extend Broadway from the present terminus in the Twenty-fourth Ward to Van Cortlandt Park.

The Corporation Counsel reported to the effect that there is no law in existence authorizing the city to enter into an agreement with the City of Yonkers by which the two cities could divide the cost of building a sewer from Yonkers to New York. Mr. Scott suggested that a bill be prepared for presentation to the next Legislature.

OF INTEREST TO CLUB MEN.

Courts to Pass Upon Their Right to Resign Without Financial Loss.

A question of vital interest to every social club in the State of New York will soon be passed upon in the courts. A division of opinion among the members of the Washington Irving Union has resulted in a friendly agreement to take the matter into court, and the decision of the Court of Appeals will settle the question whether the member of a club may resign at his pleasure without prejudice to any financial interests he may have possessed in connection with the club.

The moving spirit in this case is Daniel W. Richman of the firm of Richman, Schmidt & Wolff of 1 Bond Street. Mr. Richman was one of the founders of the Washington Irving Union. A leading feature of the Union is an arrangement with the Manhattan Life Insurance Company whereby the members are enabled to take out life insurance policies at premiums far below the average offered to the public at large. Nearly every one of the 267 members has availed himself of this privilege.

The trouble which is to come up in court arises from a desire on the part of some of the younger members of the Union to build a clubhouse. To do this an assessment of $50 or $100 on every member would become necessary, as a contract with the life insurance company prohibits the Union from raising the annual dues of $5. Mr. Richman takes the position that the club is not financially able to erect a $100,000 clubhouse and maintain it, and for that reason he desires to withdraw. But, in common with the element which shares his views, he does not want to be deprived of his policy. The opposition members contend that members who resign must sacrifice all they have paid in as premiums on the policies. Mr. Richman is so much in earnest in this matter that he is going ahead, at his own expense, with a determination to get a decision from the Court of Appeals if he loses in the lower court. The case is on the calendar in the Supreme Court for next Friday.

SMOKE FATAL, NOT AMMONIA

Investigation of the Chambers Street Blaze Where So Many Firemen Were Overcome.

FIRE LOSS WAS EXAGGERATED

Owing to the Peculiar Construction of the Building, Only One-Quarter of It Was Badly Damaged—Compliments for the Department's Work.

All day yesterday two engines pumped water on the ruins of the building 163 Chambers Street, destroyed by fire Thursday night. There was no sign of any fire, but the firemen were taking no chances of a second outbreaw. Owing to the style of construction of the building, the destruction was confined almost entirely to the section in which the fire started.

The building threatened composes 161-163 Chambers Street and 142-144 Reade Street. Two fire walls, crossing each other at right angles, divide it practically into four buildings. The section that may be referred to as 163 Chambers Street is the only one badly injured, and the damage is therefore considerably less than was at first anticipated. This part is gutted.

All talk of the peculiar pungency and deadly nature of the smoke being due to the fumes of ammonia is contradicted by the facts. There was no ammonia in the building. Above the street floor the entire building is occupied by the Merchants' Refrigerating Company for cold storage. There is no apparatus for freezing in the building, and nothing chemical is used in maintaining the low temperature necessary. All the machinery in use is in 143 Reade Street, where brine reduced to the required temperature is pumpd through pipes to the buildings 141, 149, 142, 144, 148, 150, and 152 Reade Street and 161 and 163 Chambers Street, operated by William Wills for the Merchants' Refrigerating Company for cold storage. In each building is a big tank kept filled with the intensely cold brine. The tank that fell through the floors of 163 Chambers street, after the joists had been burned through, is 30 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 5 feet deep.

In the basement and sub-cellar were stored many tons of straw, paper, cardboard, and twine. The fire, it is thought, had been smoldering for two or three hours, and, as there was no outlet for the smoke, the entire section, which was practically a giant packing case, must have been thick with it when the firemen burst in the grating. Burning straw and burning brown paper throw off a thick, heavy smoke. None of the firemen who were in it recognized any smell other than that of burning straw or excelsior. The eggs stored with the refrigerating company were packed in straw and excelsior.

Had the smoke been chemically charged, it is thought the firemen affected would not have recovered as soon as they did. All of those taken to the Hudson Street Hospital were well enough to leave after a few hours' treatment, and all but one—Henry Reichart of Truck 1—reported to quarters yesterday for duty. Reichart went home to sleep off a feeling of giddiness. Three of these—Battalion Chief Cruger, Lieut. Cunningham, who was the first to enter the smoke-filled cellar, and John O'Connell, who pulled out Reinhardt's body—said they thought the smoke was laden with illuminating gas. Chief Cruger was twice overcome, but was all right yesterday.

John G. Reinhardt, who died of suffocation, was in the cellar in the thick of the smoke nearly an hour before the determined gallantry of his comrades rescued his body. He will be buried from Grace Chapel, in East Fourteenth Street, Monday at 1:30 o'clock. The house of his engine company—No. 7—was draped in black yesterday, and the Stars and Stripes hung at half mast in honor of his memory.

A revised estimate of the damage done by the fire and smoke places it at about $230,000 instead of $350,000, as at first reported. Mr. Wills said Thursday he expected the $300,000 worth of merchandise stored in the building would be a total loss. After an examination of the premises yesterday afternoon, he said about $125,000 would cover the loss in goods, and perhaps $30,000 the loss to the fixtures and fittings of the cold-storage quarters. Mr. Gair, the owner of the property, lost about $20,000 in stock, and about $40,000 will be needed to replace the building. The remaining $15,000 damage is divided among C. N. Howard & Co., Charles E. Foster, J. C. Miller & Son, and other commission merchants near by, whose places were damaged by water. All the loss is covered by insurance.

No cause has as yet been found for the fire. Fire Marshal Mitchel and Capt. Cross of the Leonard Street Station investigated as well as they could yesterday, but arrived at no definite conclusion. Capt. Cross believes that one of the men working in the cellar Thursday may have dropped a spark from a pipe or cigarette among the paper rolls and have locked up the place without noticing anything wrong. The Fire Marshal declined to express any opinion beyond saying he saw no evidence of incendiarism.

Commissioners Sheffield and Sturgis, who were present and saw the firemen fighting the fire, were much pleased with their conduct. President Sheffield will send a complimentary bulletin to the engine companies engaged, especially commending those firemen who, seeing a comrade in danger, risked their lives to save him. The entire work of the department, he declares, was magnificent.

LEGAL NOTES.

VAULTS UNDER STREETS AND SIDEWALKS.—The peremptory writ of mandamus secured by William Ziegler, requiring the Commissioner of Public Works to issue a permit authorizing the taking up of the covering over the vaults in front of his premises in Liberty Street, which included a portion of the carriageway, was yesterday affirmed by the Appellate Division. The permit, when applied for, was refused, unless the applicant would pay for it at the rate of $2 per superficial foot, the Commissioner insisting it was his duty to demand such sum, as he found no record that a permit to construct the vaults had ever been paid for. The court, at Special Term, held that Mr. Ziegler was not entitled to a permit as to the portion of the vaults under the carriageway, but that the Commissioner had no right to exact payment as to so much of the vault as was under the sidewalk in front of plaintiff's premises. This view of the case is upheld by the appellate tribunal, in an opinion by Justice Parker. As to defendant's claim that it had not been made to appear that plaintiff had any right or interest in the land where these vaults are situated, the Court holds that his possession furnished sufficient foundation for instituting the proceedings. As regards the contention that no consent to construct the vaults had ever been obtained, Justice Parker says: "The evidence shows that these vaults have been maintained for a period of over thirty years, and by reason of this lapse of time the law raises the presumption that their construction was with the consent of the public authorities and lawful." The contention that the matter was within the discretion of the Commissioner might be conceded, but his decision to grant the permit had been made. He withheld it because he thought the law made it his duty to exact a fee, and, the Court having decided that the exaction was without lawful authority, it necessarily followed that the writ should issue.

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EXPENSES OF EXTRADITION.—Ellis & Goltermann found in the early Summer of 1895 that their bookkeeper was both a forger and defaulter, and had fled to England. A writ of extradition was obtained and an indictment found. Upon a cablegram to the English police, the bookkeeper was arrested, and Charles Jacob became the duly accredited agent of the United States for his extradition. Mr. Ellis agreed to pay the expenses which should be necessarily incurred by Jacob, and the latter proposed that he be advanced the sum of $575, promising to account for and turn over whatever should remain after defraying the necessary expenses of himself and the prisoner. On his return, he refused to render any account. In a suit brought by Ellis against him, an accounting was ordered, with judgment declaring him liable for any sum unexpended. The Appellate Division yesterday, in an opinion by Justice Parker, orders an affirmance, holding against the defendant's contention that, it being the duty of the Government to incur the necessary charges and expenses in the apprehension of the fugitive, the payment of moneys to Jacob, who was the agent of the Government, was a voluntary payment, and therefore could not be recovered back. The fact was, Justice Parker said, that plaintiff was not seeking to recover moneys which were actually expended, but a sum which he advanced to be used in case of necessity. The Court also decided against the further point made by defendant, that the money was paid to him in violation of law, and therefore plaintiff was precluded from a recovery. Section 51 of the Penal Code, Justice Parker says, has reference only to interstate extraditions, and does not apply to extradition from foreign countries, as the Governor of a State can have no power under an international treaty to make demand upon a foreign Government for the surrender of a fugitive.

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THE FORMER ACTION WAS NOT A BAR.—Charles F. Gall's complaint in his suit against Amelia Gall, as administratrix of the estate of Joseph Gall, to recover $40,000 for services rendered to decedent during about six years ending in May, 1886, was dismissed on the ground that a judgment against the plaintiff in a former action brought by him against the defendant was a bar to the present suit. The Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, in an opinion by Justice Rumsey, on the ground that the causes of action in the two suits between the parties were not the same. Joseph Gall died in this city in May, 1886, leaving a large amount of personal property and real estate. The plaintiff, who was his nephew, was engaged in business in San Francisco. He came to this city at the request of his uncle, who was childless, and in consideration of his doing certain things agreed to leave to him by his will all his property except certain legacies. After making the will Joseph Gall married Amelia Gall, by whom he had two children. The court in that action found that plaintiff did leave his business in San Francisco, and came to live with and cared for Joseph Gall until his death, and that he procured his name to be changed from Funkenstein to Gall; but it was also found that there was no contract made between them for a will in favor of the nephew, and for that reason the complaint was dismissed. Justice Rumsey holds that the judgment in that action for specific performance was not a bar to the maintenance of this action for services rendered.

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A TERRA COTTA RING FELL ON HER HEAD.—While Nora Cross, a child, was walking through Fourteenth Street, something fell and struck her on the head. This was found to be a piece of a terra cotta ring, about a foot in diameter, placed in a lion's mouth, and forming part of a gargoyle on the seventh or eighth story of a building owned by Ballington Booth, which was in course of construction. Mr. Booth had employed Charles H. Koster to decorate the front of the structure with flags and bunting. Koster completed this work two days before the accident, and in the interval persons in the employ of Jeremiah C. Lyons, who constructed the building, placed ropes and fastenings over portions of it covered by the decorations. In a suit by the child against Koster, to recover for injuries resulting from the accident, evidence was given tending to show that certain of the decorations were "flopping all over the building." The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed judgment given on the trial, dismissing the complaint, holding that if as against the defendant the inference most favorable to the plaintiff be drawn, that the ring was detached by the bunting or flags, there was still lacking in the proof a necessary link. The defendant, when the accident happened, had done his work and gone away, and had no control or possession of the premises. The opinion, which is given by Justice O'Brien, is concurred in by all the Justices.

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NEGLIGENCE OF MASTERS OR OF CO-EMPLOYES.—The question so often arising in accident cases, as to the responsibility of employers for injuries to employes in the course of their work with co-employes, was presented in the suit brought by James Joseph Richards against George Hayes, where the Appellate Division yesterday reversed judgment given on the trial dismissing the complaint. It became the duty of the plaintiff with a fellow-servant to work upon the inside of an elevator shaft, upon a building being erected by the defendant. The plaintiff looked for some planks with which to build a scaffold or platform, which was necessary, and finding none that were suitable, the foreman, to whom he was directed to report when employed, directed him and his associates to get down in the shaft and pull up what is described as a "jack." Then a short plank was fastened with a rope to the jack, and the foreman, jumping down upon the scaffold thus constructed under his direction, said it would hold a horse, and told plaintiff and his fellow-workmen to go ahead. Following this direction, they went upon the scaffold, and started to do their work, when the jack gave way, and they were thrown to the bottom of the shaft, and the plaintiff sustained injuries, to recover for which he brought the action. "If this plaintiff and his co-employes had," Justice Ingraham, who gives the opinion, said, "without specific instruction from the master or one acting for the master and under his authority, in the performance of the duty which he owed to his employes, constructed this scaffold of improper materials, it would undoubtedly be a case where the negligence was that of a fellow-employe or co-servant with the plaintiff for which the master would not be liable. Where, however, there was furnished to the plaintiff and his co-employes materials with which to construct this scaffold which were not proper for the purpose, and which made the scaffold, when constructed, an unsafe and improper appliance for the doing of the work, then it seems to me that if the master employed a person to act in his place to furnish such material, the negligence of such person so appointed to act for the master in the discharge of the duty which he owed to his employes was the negligence of the master for which the master was responsible. In all the uncertainty that has arisen upon this question by reason of cases which to some extent appear to be contradictory, and are at least most difficult of reconciliation, this principle has always been upheld, and I know of no case in which it has been overruled or questioned." The Court holds, in conclusion, that both as to the question of the negligence of the defendant, and the contributory negligence of the plaintiff, it was one for the jury. Justices O'Brien and Parker concur, while Justices Rumsey and Williams dissent.

RUBBER FAMINE NOT FEARED.

If the India Supply Stops, South America Has Plenty.

A trade paper published in this city takes up a cry of warning started by The London Times, that the supply of natural rubber is running short, owing to the increasing demand for pneumatic bicycle tires and the decreasing exports of rubber from India. An artificial substitute for rubber is therefore said to be an imperative necessity.

It appears, according to the writer in The London Times, that in India the rubber tree is not gregarious. In thick forests there are few seedlings to be found on the ground. They invariably grow at a great height on other trees, sending their shoots toward the ground, so that the roots form supports on which the main trunk rests, while the seedling is destroyed. India rubber, especially in the Burmah district, is said to be growing scarcer all the time.

When a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES submitted this proposition to Charles R. Flint of the United States Rubber Company, he said: "India furnishes a very small proportion of the world's rubber supply. The annual production is something like 60,000,000 pounds, of which about 2,000,000 pounds come from India. That does not look much like a shortage in India precipitating a rubber famine, does it? If the supply from the Burmah district were cut off altogether it would not affect the supply to any great extent.

"About 45,000,000 pounds come from the Amazon River, and the remainder from Africa and other tropical countries. The person who predicts a famine because, if it is true, the seedlings do not amount to anything in India, reasons without any sense of proportion.

"So far as a substitute for rubber is concerned, the manufacturers would welcome it if it would cheapen the cost of production. In an experience of nineteen years I have known of experiments with at least 400 alleged substitutes for rubber, and none of them amounted to anything. We are not only watching for any new development in that line here, but we have representatives on the lookout in England. There is no substitute for rubber. They all lack the essential qualification—elasticity. Progress has been made with combinations of rubber with other material that have facilitated the manufacture of rubber goods. But these combinations are not subject to chemical analysis because the vulcanizing process closes the door to the chemist."

However bad the Cough, relief will come through a judicious use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and in the great majority of cases a permanent cure will follow.—Adv

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Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORK OF CLASSICAL SCHOOL

Managing Committee of the American Branch in Athens Hears Reports on It.

NUMEROUS GIFTS WERE MADE

Efforts Being Made to Raise Funds to Make the School in Greece Permanent—Meeting of Archaeological Council To-day.

The meeting of the Managing Committee of the American School of Classical Study at Athens, which is part of the Archaeological Institute of America, was held in the Trustees' room at Columbia University yesterday morning and afternoon. The Chairman, Prof. T. D. Seymour of Yale University presided. Reports from Director R. B. Richardson and the Faculty of the school were presented. There were nine regular students in attendance, and the work of the school was conducted on the usual lines. The lectures of Dr. Doerpfeld of the German Institute have been open to the students, as well as those conducted by the officers of other foreign schools in Athens.

The Director reported numerous gifts and additions to the library. In consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in Greece it has been necessary to discontinue the work of excavating on the site of old Corinth. Prof. Waldstein, Professor of Art in the school, arrived in Athens last March, and delivered for the students a number of lectures on Greek sculpture. Part of his time was also given to directing the arrangement and classification of the objects found by the school at the Argive Heraeum.

A committee is at present endeavoring to raise a permanent fund for the school at Athens, which heretofore has been mainly supported by contributions from various colleges and universities.

The details for the publication of the results of the excavations at the Argive Heraeum were referred to the Executive Committee, and the Macmillan Company was made publishing agent of the school. Prof. J. H. Wright of Harvard, editor in chief of the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, was made an ex-officio member of the committee. Prof. J. R. Wheeler of Columbia was chosen representative of the school at Athens on the Editorial Board of the Journal. The report of the Committee on Fellowships was read, including reports of the Fellows of the current year, H. F. De Cou and C. N. Brown.

These fellowships are assigned after examinations are prepared and corrected by well-known scholars. For the coming year there are six candidates, three of whom are now students at the school at Athens. Prof. J. W. White of Harvard resigned from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Fellowships owing to the pressure of his duties as President of the Archaeological Institute. The present Director of the school, Dr. R. B. Richardson, was re-elected for five years, 1898-1903. An allowance of $500 was voted for the expenses of the annual professor, and Prof. Alfred Emerson of Cornell was elected for the year 1897-8. A committee of three was appointed to co-operate with the Committee on Permanent Endowments.

To-day there will be a meeting of the Council of the Archaeological Institute of America, and some important changes in the scope of the work of the institute will probably be made.

Cooking School Fire Dance.

The audience which gathered at the Harlem Opera House yesterday to attend the last of a series of gas cooking demonstrations by Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer, witnessed a startling incidental performance, which was not on the programme.

Louise Johnson, a young colored woman who acted as Mrs. Rorer's assistant, started to light the gas range on the stage, and unconsciously dropped a parlor match on the floor. A minute later she ignited the match by stepping upon it. In an instant her skirts were ablaze. Nine hundred and seventy-three women screamed, led by Louise. Mrs. Rorer did not scream, but wrapped the fire dancer in a table cloth and smothered the flames. Louise received slight burns, which were attended to without the services of a physician.

McLaughlin at Work.

Police Inspector McLaughlin, who was placed in charge of the Fifth District by Chief of Police Conlin last Thursday, after McLaughlin had been restored to his membership on the police force by the Court of Appeals, assumed control of his district yesterday. Acting Inspector Thompson, who has been in charge of the Fifth District, went to the First District, which he will have charge of. Inspector McLaughlin's district includes the East One Hundred and Fourth, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, High Bridge, and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Stations.

A Dangerous Compound.

Expert W. S. Purdy of the Bureau of Combustibles at Fire Headquarters received severe burns of the hands yesterday while arranging his spirit lamp and a test tube containing a sample of a cleaning compound which has a large sale on the east side of the city. The compound, which contains naphtha and benzine, and has no fire test, exploded a foot and a half from the spirit lamp. A conflagration was narrowly averted by prompt measures. An effort will be made to stop the illegal sale of the compound, which is supposed to be responsible for many fires on the east side.

Explosive Telephone Cards.

Inspector Murray reported to the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon that the use of celluloid cards by the telephone companies in New York was contrary to law. In the opinion of the Inspector, the cards were in the nature of a menace to property, owing to the explosive nature of the material used in their manufacture. The board decided to sustain the Inspector's report, and the telephone companies will be notified to get other than explosive cards.

Desperate from Defeat.

Richard Cohen, a Hester Street furniture dealer, was defeated in a suit brought against him by Jennie Cohen on a promissory note for $237.85, in the City Court yesterday, and lying down in the corridor just outside of Judge McCarthy's courtroom, he beat his head on the stone floor. After being led to the rear steps of the City Hall, he lit a cigarette, and later was led away by a woman.

Work of Manual Training Classes.

The exhibition of the Winter's work accomplished by the manual training classes in the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, continues to attract attention. A novelty yesterday was the cooking class exhibit of the west side school, showing attractive jellies, salads, and desserts made by the boys of the truant class.

We give the material and linings of our Clothing the strictest test before making, and subject every seam and sewing to the most minute examination afterwards. Good service the almost certain result.

The wear of our $10 & $12 Suits is as conspicuous for being eminently satisfactory, as those of the higher prices up to $28.

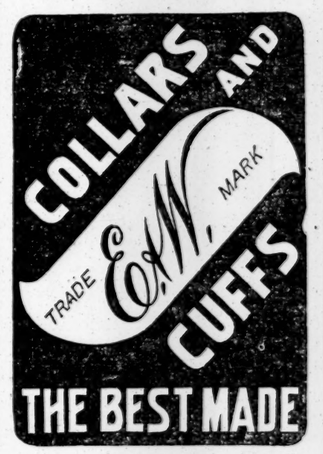
But if anything we sell, Suit, Top-Coat, Hat or Furnishings, proves unsatisfactory in the slightest particular, we are glad to know it and prompt to meet the customers' wishes respecting it.

To-day's Sales will undoubtedly dispose of the balance of the Eider-down Bath Robes we're selling at $2.65, regular prices $5 & $6.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway & 13th St.
Broadway & Canal St.
265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.

OPEN THIS EVENING.



HOSPITAL PAYS A HIGH PRICE.

A Deal for Mrs. De Peyster's House in Fifteenth Street.

The New York Hospital is about to purchase from Mrs. Marianna De Peyster the three-story house 23 West Fifteenth Street, adjoining the hospital, for $50,000. Mrs. De Peyster has owned the property for many years and still resides there. She is at present out of the city.

Herman H. Cammann, Chairman of the Real Estate Committee of the hospital Directors, who conducted the negotiations with Mrs. De Peyster personally, said the excessive price offered is due to the fact that the property, which is 25 feet by 103 feet 3 inches, was not in the market, and the hospital needed it. He declined to say for what purpose it was required, except to increase the hospital facilities. The deal has not yet been consummated, and cannot be until next Tuesday, when a committee of the Directors will be asked to approve it.

It is supposed that the upper part of the building, to be erected when the house now standing is torn down, will connect with the second and third floors of the hospital, and be fitted up with private rooms for patients.

RUSSELL SAGE'S DENIAL.

Report of a Quarrel with George Gould Contradicted.

It has been well understood for a long time past that to some extent strained relations have been existing between various important interests in what are known as the Gould stocks, more especially the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the Manhattan Elevated Company, and the Western Union Telegraph Company. Facts touching the situation have been given in THE NEW YORK TIMES. An effort was made yesterday to make some features of the disagreement between Messrs. George J. Gould and Russell Sage the basis for a Wall Street sensation. Mr. Sage was quoted as having directed his attorneys to bring suit against Mr. Gould to recover funds alleged to have been squandered in Southwestern railway construction or to have been taken over as unearned profits by Mr. Gould.

George J. Gould is, as mentioned in THE TIMES yesterday, enjoying himself on a fishing excursion in the mountains. With reference to publications affecting to quote his plans for arraigning Mr. Gould in court, Mr. Sage requested yesterday the publication of the following statement:

"This morning's published stories are sensations based upon no real foundation. As to one point made, that I have had a quarrel with Mr. Gould over certain Missouri construction bonds issued before his father's death, I will say there is no question of the kind between us.

"The relations between George Gould and myself are harmonious. I have not sold a share of Manhattan, Missouri Pacific, or Western Union. The entire market has recently had a relapse, and concerted attacks by bear cliques have lowered the prices of some of our securities. Some holders may have been frightened, as is usually the case when false reports are industriously spread. As to Missouri Pacific, I will say there is no probability of the appointment of a receiver. I have before me a statement from Treasurer Calef, that the business of the company is improving, and that the Missouri Pacific is in better condition than it has been at any time during the preceding four years."

Aged Eighty-seven and Homeless.

Mrs. Jane Moran, aged eighty-seven years, was arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. She told the Justice that she had been living with her son, Bernard Moran, a letter carrier, at 158 Diamond Street, and that she had been put out by her daughter-in-law after a quarrel. Being friendless and having no place to go, she sought shelter in a station house. The Justice said he could not compel her son to support her, and could only send her to the almshouse. On his advice, she promised to have her case brought before the Charities Commissioners.

Against the Large Theatre Hat.

The Goldey Society, an organization of young men who debate current questions, met at 144 Madison Avenue last evening and discussed the large theatre-hat evil. A number of young women had been invited, but did not attend. By a practically unanimous vote the society adopted this resolution:

"Resolved, That we favor a law prohibiting the wearing of large hats by ladies in theatres." The debaters were G. A. Gilfeather and H. S. Kavanagh for the affirmative and W. J. V. Donovan and Louis E. Bates for the negative side of the question.

Challenged a Minister.

Gustav Weinberg, an electric wire worker, twenty-one years old, of 158 West Nineteenth Street, was held by Magistrate Mott yesterday in Jefferson Market Court to answer a charge of challenging the Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, to fight a duel. Bail was fixed at $2,000. The challenge was contained in an abusive letter dated April 25. When arrested, Weinberg had a 32-calibre revolver in his pocket.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE—Engagement ends Saturday, May 15.
Daily at 2 and 8 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World. Under the command of Col. W. F. Cody—Buffalo Bill.
The Exhibition That Means Something.
Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DALY'S EVERY EVENING, 8:15. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
The Circus Girl,
"MERRIEST PLAY IN TOWN."
Nancy McIntosh, Virginia Earl, James Powers, Cyril Scott.
Catchy music! unceasing fun! chic costumes! spectacle!

LYCEUM at 8:30. 4th Av. & 23d. Matinée Thurs. & Sat. 2:10.
A Rollicking farce.—Herald.
3RD WEEK. MYSTERIOUS MR. BUGLE.
Merriest success of the season.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St. Evenings at 8:20. Matinée To-day. 5th Month.
UNDER THE RED ROBE.
***Friday

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897. EIGHT PAGES.

Mr. Frederickson's Library.

ITS SALE LATE THIS MONTH—SHELLEY A GREAT FEATURE OF IT.

Collectors of rare books and autographs as well as dealers are having a host of good things offered to them this season. Many private collections are being bountifully enriched by the material which is finding its way into the auction room. While interest in the recent Foos and Bierstadt sales has scarcely subsided, the attention of book lovers will quickly be turned to another collection, which in certain respects surpasses any ever held in this city. This is the well-known Frederickson collection, the library, manuscripts, and autographs of the late Charles W. Frederickson, who for years was a well-known and picturesque figure at all the leading auction sales.

Besides having interesting hobbies Mr. Frederickson was an interesting man himself, and nearly every book dealer in the city can tell a number of entertaining incidents connected with his life. He always bought under the name of "Fred." To many "Fred" was the only name by which he was known. He died Jan. 29, this year, at the age of seventy-four years, and now, in less than four months from his decease, the remarkably choice and valuable collection which he spent over twenty years in gathering is to be sold piece by piece to the highest bidder. The sale will begin Monday, May 24, and continue until Friday, May 28, at the book salesrooms of Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue.

The catalogue contains 2,410 lots, and the work has been done in a particularly judicious manner. An introduction is given by Ernest Dressel North. The catalogue is further adorned with a fine portrait of the old collector with his strikingly venerable beard. His appearance bears out the truth of Mr. North's statement in the introduction that "he prided himself on being old-fashioned, and hated the new when not as good as the old."

It is in material connected with the poet Shelley that the library is particularly rich. No such collection of Shelleyana has ever before been gathered in America. Mr. Frederickson surely had a consuming mania for everything relating to this English poet. Over 300 numbers are devoted to books upon Shelley, including over 2,000 volumes and pamphlets. Every known edition of his poems is among them, including the rare "Queen Mab," privately printed by Shelley, and many others equally scarce. All the first editions of Mrs. Shelley's works also are there. Other popular English poets and authors, as Lamb, Coleridge, Byron, Gray, Keats, and Shakespeare are well represented. The collection of Gray is the best ever offered. Lovers of first editions will find many treasures that seldom appear, and judging from the interest recently shown in original editions, spirited bidding may be looked for when these additional rarities are held up for sale.

Mr. Frederickson's collection is equally famous for its manuscripts and autographs. Apart from the natural interest in the names themselves, the material is of deep literary and historical importance, and it is doubtful if a collection of autographs has been offered in this city so rich in all its materials as this. Shelley here also takes precedence, there being over sixty letters of Shelley, extending all the way from a short business note to a six-page letter. When it is remembered that a good letter of Shelley sells in London for from $25 to $150, some idea may be formed of the value of the collection. Some of these letters have been published in Dowden's "Life of Shelley," but others have never been published. Many contain incidents of domestic life that are intensely interesting. One, addressed to Mr. Hogg, written from Bishopsgate in September, 1815, says:

"Your letter has lain by me for the last week, reproaching me every day. I found it on my return from a water excursion on the Thames. The exercise and dissipation of mind attached to such an expedition have produced so favorable an effect on my health that my habitual objection and irritability have almost deserted me, and I can devote my hours in the day to study without difficulty. I have been engaged lately in the commencement of several literary plans which, if my present temper of mind continues, I shall probably complete in the Winter. Mary has finished the fifth book of the Aeneid, and her progress in Latin is such as to satisfy my best expectations. The east wind, the wind of the Autumn, is abroad, and even now the leaves of the forest are shattered at every gust."

The following extract from a letter written Oct. 2, 1816, to William Godwin is a good example of several in the collection, treating on financial topics in a rather doleful manner:

"I am exceedingly sorry to disappoint you again. I cannot send you £300, because I have not £300 to send. I inclose within a few pounds, the wrecks of my late negotiation with my father. In truth I see no hope of my attaining speedily to such a situation of affairs as should enable me to discharge my engagements toward you. My father's main design in all the transactions which I have had with him has gone to tie me up for all such irregular applications of my fortune. When I look back I do not see what else I could have done than submit; what is called firmness would have, I sincerely believe, left me in total poverty. In the present instance I expected to have saved £500 or £600, £300 of which, as I informed you, were devoted to you. I have saved only £248, my father having made an indispensable condition that all of my debts should be paid."

The following is taken from a long letter to his publisher, written Dec. 11, 1817. Shelley uses some very plain language regarding the withdrawal of his publisher from printing his book after having accepted it, and then adds:

"I have just received a most kind and encouraging letter from Mr. Moore on the subject of my poem. I have now the fairest chance of the public approaching my work with unbiased and unperverted feelings. The fruit of reputation (and you know for what purposes I value it) is within my reach. It is for you, now you have been once named as publisher, and have me in your power, to blast all this and to hold up my literary character in the eye of mankind as that of a proscribed and rejected outcast."

Lamb, Coleridge, Keats, Byron, Wordsworth, Thackeray, Cowper, Leigh Hunt, and Burns are well represented among English celebrities with excellent autographic material. Of Byron there are thirteen letters, several containing references to his publications. This amusing extract is from a neatly penned note of Lady Byron:

"Lady Noel Byron will be much obliged to Mr. Steil to let her know what day of the week it would be convenient to him to give her daughter a lesson on the harp at Fordhook, about five miles from town. Any hours between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon will suit Miss Byron, and there are coaches which will set Mr. Steil down at the gate."

Cowper is represented with a complete manuscript of nearly 3,000 lines, being his variations from the first edition of his translation of the Iliad. Sir Walter Scott's "History of Scotland" is almost entire in manuscript. There are eleven fine letters of Charles Lamb and two of his sister Mary. An entertaining letter of Keats to Miss Reynolds in 1817 begins in the following lively manner:

"You are, I am glad to hear, comfortable at Hampton, where I hope you will receive the biscuits we ate the other night at Little Brittain, and hope you find them good. There you are among scuds, stones, pebbles, beaches, cliffs, rocks, deeps, shallows, ships, boats, (at a distance,) carrots, turnips, sun, moon, and stars, and all those sort of things. Here I am among colleges, halls, stalls, plenty of trees, thank God! plenty of water, thank heaven! plenty of books, thank the muses! plenty of snuff, thank Sir Walter Raleigh! plenty of segars, ditto! plenty of flat country, thank Teller's rolling pin! I'm on the sofa. Bonaparte is on the snuff box, but you are by the sea-side."

In American material also, there is a large number of valuable autographs, including twenty-two letters and manuscripts of Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Cooper, Lincoln, Poe, Longfellow, "Stonewall" Jackson, Gen. Robert Lee, Bryant, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

"My advice," said an ex-President of the Grolier Club, "to a young collector is to begin with a definite object. Let him take a line suggested by natural inclination and stick to it. Indiscriminate buying leads nowhere." No better example of intelligent collecting with a definite object in view can be desired than is shown by the library of Mr. Frederickson. A man of strong sympathies—to which, by the way, he was apt to give vigorous expression—his likes and dislikes are thoroughly represented in the library. "Fred," as he always insisted upon being called by the bookmen with whom he came in contact, loved Shelley both as man and poet. He determined to erect a monument to the poet's memory that should atone as far as possible in one individual for the injustice and sneers suffered by Shelley in his lifetime. He secured everything that could be bought relating to the poet, with the intention of bequeathing the collection to the Lenox Library. When the individuality of that library was sunk in the New York Public Library, Fred's indignation was such that, not content with protests, both public and private, he went home and destroyed the will, which would have secured to the people the most complete collection relating to this poet that has ever been formed in this country. It is doubtful, even, if the famous Wise collection, in England, surpasses it. The step taken may be regretted, but he looked upon it as a protest against what he believed to be an injustice to the late Mr. Lenox.

American Books in Canada.

From The Publishers' Weekly THE TIMES has received the following "caution" issued by the Canadian Customs authorities, barring out from the Canadian market, for the present at least, a large percentage of American made books, since even an American author's book, with an English copyright, is considered an "American reprint":

You are hereby respectfully cautioned that since the passage of the new tariff it is no longer legal to import American reprints of British copyright works (whether copyrighted in Canada or not.) And your attention is called to the penalties provided by the Imperial Copyright act.

Section XVII.—And be it enacted it shall not be lawful for any person to import into any part of the British Dominions any book (the word book is construed as meaning every sheet of music, map, chart, &c.,) first composed, written, &c., in any part of the United Kingdom wherein there shall be copyright, and reprinted in any place out of the British Dominions, or shall publish or expose for sale or have in his possession any such book. • • • Every such book shall be forfeited and shall be seized by any officer of Customs and the same shall be destroyed, and every person so offending being duly convicted shall also for every such offence forfeit the sum of £10, ($50,) and double the value of every such book or music which he shall so import or cause to be imported into any part of the British Dominions.

The Story of an Almanac.

HOW GEORGE BRINLEY PROFITED IN A TRADE OF A SET OF THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

A notice in the Review of Books and Art of April 24 of the first Bradford Almanac for the year 1688 recalls a shrewd piece of book bargaining. The fact that the spider and the fly were both Yankees lends added zest to the story.

Wallace, in his Commemorative Address, (Page 26,) stated that apparently only one copy of this almanac had survived, although subsequently another turned up in the library of the late Dr. David King of Newport, R. I., and brought $520 at auction in May, 1883, Mr. Stone being the purchaser. At the time of our story, however, only one copy was supposed to be in existence, and that was in the library of Judge Sewell of Massachusetts. He had a lot of old almanacs, sixteen in number, which he had had bound into one small volume, and while from all accounts he had some idea that they were valuable, yet the extraordinary rarity of the Bradford one appears to have been unknown to him, although quite a number of experts were well aware of its value. Some librarians confidently expected that the Judge would will it to an institution.

Among the experts who learned of Judge Sewell's possession of the book was the late George Brinley of Hartford, Conn., a man who had earned the reputation of getting whatever he was after. During a call on the Judge the conversation eventually drifted into books. Naturally the Judge showed Mr. Brinley his treasures, and casually expressed his regret at being unable to obtain a complete set of The Gentleman's Magazine, which even at that time commanded fancy prices. Mr. Brinley saw his opportunity, and in the most matter of fact way declared that he was gradually being convinced that bulky, bound sets of books were a nuisance in a private library, where room was limited; that he was slowly getting rid of his sets, and finally declared that he would rather have that little volume of almanacs than the entire set of The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Judge was amazed and thought Mr. Brinley was joking, but to make certain he asked him if he was in earnest, and, on Mr. Brinley's affirming that he was, he agreed to make the exchange if Mr. Brinley would be entirely satisfied. A formal agreement was executed, and the exchange made. Mr. Brinley had not returned home long before stories began to get around that he was losing his mind, and among those who heard of it was an eminent historian of Massachusetts. The story was traced to its source eventually, and was found to have originated with Judge Sewell's family, who were so elated at having secured a full set of The Gentleman's Magazine that they concluded Mr. Brinley was a little "off" to make such an exchange.

When the Massachusetts historian discovered that the highly prized almanac was no longer in Massachusetts his chagrin and disappointment were intense. Mr. Brinley's sanity was no longer a topic of discussion. Here is Mr. Brinley's balance sheet relating to this transaction: The set of The Gentleman's Magazine, bound in half-calf, had cost him something over $100. He split up his volume of almanacs, twelve of which he had bound separately at a cost of $5 per volume. After his death these twelve volumes brought $360, or $30 each. Four remained, of which three together sold for $130, while the remaining one, the Bradford, brought $555. Not the least valuable asset in this transaction, however, to the book lover was the satisfaction of possessing this great treasure.

Our Tom Thumb Book.

THE CURIOUS DE VINNE VOLUME PUBLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Among the Thumb Books, "Brilliants; a Setting of Humorous Poetry in Brilliant Types," printed by the De Vinne Press of New York in 1888, holds a conspicuous place. How convenient it would be to have the "One Hundred Best Books" all nicely stowed away in just such a case, as to size, as homeopathic doctors carry!

There is only one difficulty in the way, and that is the matter of eyes. The little type remains the same, but powers of vision do not. No wonder, then, that the compositor whose task it was to set up the "Divine Comedy" with type so small that they were called "occhio di mosca," or eyes of flies, after working on thirty pages had, as Mr. De Vinne tells us, "his eyesight seriously impaired."

Mr. De Vinne's book is made up of ninety-six leaves and is handsomely bound in red morocco, with neat ornamentation in gold. Its entire thickness, cover and all, is about one-fourth of an inch. The size of the printed leaf is 1½ inches in width and 2¼ inches long. The type used was made by Messrs. Miller & Richards of Edinburgh, and its minuteness may be better understood when it is stated that it takes 2,304 of the letter "n" to make a pound, or of the thinner letter "l" some 3,456. "There are about," Mr. De Vinne writes, "1,200 distinct pieces of metal in a square inch of composition."

Imagine, then, the dexterity required to pick up a single type and set it in its proper position, and the difficulty of spacing the words. The points of punctuation alone bristle with difficulties. In the preface are several pages of close printing, and, counting the lines of a particular page and the number of letters in it, the average makes up some 1,147 characters.

The little book contains verses, a comedy, and concludes with Nursery Rhymes, the latter to be appreciated by compositors or book men. Every poem has a capital letter in red, and there are the neatest tailpieces in colors.

Something not to be overlooked in such a delicate Tom Thumb is the skill of the pressman. It is only the practical printer who can appreciate how properly the mechanical execution of this little volume was held under control.

One curious thing about this volume is the rapid change which something less than fifteen years makes with the owner's eyes. When the book first found a small corner in the writer's bookcase, "Brilliants" could be made out fairly well with spectacles, but to-day it requires a strong magnifying glass to read it at all. Changing but little an old Horatian line, one may say, "Art is long, but eyes are short."

Bibliography in Seattle.

From The Critic.

A reader of this page hands me the bulletin of a small library somewhere in the State of Washington. It is printed at Seattle, and makes an extraordinary revelation of the possibilities of the printing offices of that wide-awake city; for in the first issue, containing the library's catalogue in full, I find some names and titles that have undergone a sea-change at the hands of the compositor. Thus, we find mention of such authors as J. M. Baire, Axel. Dumas, A. W. Greeley, I. K. Marvel, Mrs. John Oliphant, W. C. Russal, Stepnick, John Strange Winters, and Charlotte M. Young, and such books as "Charles Anchester," "The Last of the Mohecians," "Queemes Whim," "Remala," "A Crack Country," "Under the Deodards," "The Newcomers," "Derrick Vaughan—Novelists," "Agnes of the Sorrento," "In the Old Chateua," "Opening Chestnut Burr," "Bible Manuel," "Journal of a Life in the High-," "Eloine," "Mauva's Revenge," and—most delicious of misprints!—"The G'n Maker of Glasgow." After this one is not surprised to see attributed to Sara Jeannette Duncan (who appears here as L. J. Duncan) such fascinating romances as "The Duchess," "Molly Bann," &c. Elsewhere in this valuable leaflet one finds that The Review of Reviews is "pulished" every month, and that there is "another good article" in Harper's by "Capt. Makans."

Bibles with Blunders.

SOME OF THE RARE AND CURIOUS ONES COLLECTORS SEEK.

Of curious Bibles, the names of which figure occasionally in sales, the following are the best known: The "Vinegar" Bible is so-called because "The Parable of the Vineyard" is printed "Parable of the Vinegar." The date of this Bible is 1717. The "Servant" Bible makes the error of printing "Servant" for "Serpent" in the third chapter of Genesis, thus: "Now, the servant was more subtle than any beast of the field."

The "Judas" Bible has a bad typographical error, substituting Judas for the Saviour. "Then commeth Judas with them into a place called Gethsemane." The "Wicked" Bible is of 1631, and the "not" is left out in the Seventh Commandment. The printer paid for that blunder, so it is recorded, to the amount of £300.

The "Pagan" Bible contains in its illustrations some terrible anachronisms. It was published in 1572, at the time when the same wood cuts served for many purposes. At the head of St. John's first Epistle, Chapter I., appear Mount Olympus, Leda, the siren; Daphine, and Apollo. The least that can be said of the pictures is that they are good examples of old art.

The "Bugge" Bible is exceedingly rare. Psalm xci., 5, reads in the Matthew Bible, (1551,) "So that thou shalt not nede to be afrayed for anye bugges by nyghte." By bugge is meant "bogie." A perfect "Bugge" Bible will bring $300 or more.

Occasionally the "Breeches" Bible turns

up. In Genesis, iii., 7, the text reads: "And they sewed fig-tree leaves together and made them selves breeches." Coverdale makes it "apurns"—and perhaps comes nearer to primitive fashions.

A queer mistake is in what is called the "He" Bible. In Ruth, iii., 15, the compositor unsexed Ruth, and makes her "he." This blunder was printed in 1611. The edition in which the word is corrected is known as the "She" Bible.

The "Treacle" Bible is the one in which the "balm of Gilead" (Jeremiah, viii.,) is made to read, "There is no more treacle at Galaad." When this double blunder was made, in 1577, translator and printer were held to task, and all the copies were destroyed, but some few escaped. "Treacle" or "triacle" is not, after all, such a blunder, because in the sixteenth century treacle meant any kind of an antidote, or a mixture which assuaged pain. Galaad was perhaps the compositor's mistake.

The "Wooden Leg" Bible is so called from a picture, where Satan, with that conspicuous tail which belongs to the part, sports a wooden leg. But why of wood? There may be many surmises indulged in. One is that in the England of that time there were numerous soldiers who were tramps, and some had wooden legs and bad traits.

The whole matter of curious Bibles is treated at length, with fac-similies, in The Strand Magazine for May.

Fenimore Cooper's Father.

HIS WORK IN SETTLING WESTERN NEW YORK—FORGOTTEN LETTERS HE WROTE—THEIR FINE QUALITY.*

Very little has been known of Judge William Cooper, the father of Fenimore Cooper. The cyclopedias have almost entirely neglected him. That he founded the town which bears his name; that he dealt largely in frontier lands; that he was the first Judge of Otsego County—these facts have been known, but they practically stand alone. William Cooper was more than a capable frontiersman, who reared a son destined to become famous. He was himself a man of fine intelligence, and was gifted and cultivated. His mind had breadth, acuteness, and force. He knew how to write, and he wrote with grace and power.

Near the close of his life, or about 1800, he sent to William Sampson, a lawyer in New York, a series of letters concerning his work in the settlement of the New York frontier. In 1810 they were published in Dublin, where their purpose appears to have been to aid and promote immigration to this country. Forgotten, as these letters long have been, they are now published by Mr. George P. Humphrey of Rochester, with an introduction written this year by James Fenimore Cooper of Albany, a direct descendant of Judge Cooper.

From these letters many things are apparent, and the most striking is that Judge Cooper was a much larger factor in the settlement, not only of Otsego County, but of several other counties in this State west of Otsego, than has commonly been supposed. With an honest pride, he recalled that "there are 40,000 souls now holding [land], directly or indirectly, under me." He had "already settled more acres than any man in America." Judge Ccoper succeeded in this work when others had failed. His mind was practical and far-sighted, his spirit liberal and broad. The man had a genius for bringing men together in the wilderness and making them prosper.

The reader may also learn from these letters that Fenimore Cooper's literary gifts came to him by inheritance. His father wrote with a command of ideas, a mastery of expression, a clearness and power which may not be rare in letters, but which certainly come to us in these productions as a delightful surprise.

Fenimore Cooper's use of the English language has not been admired, except with qualifications; certain it is that he was wanting in style and feeling; the things admired in his books were admired in spite of the defects of his books as literature. The novelist's father had style and feeling. There is hardly a line in these letters that one would blot out or change. They fit the purpose; they make the idea clear; they hold the attention; there is nothing not essential and nothing has been carelessly done.

The reader will find it worth his while to peruse the extracts printed below. They will not only illustrate for him Judge Cooper's powers in composition, but will show him something of the work this pioneer did for the western counties, and something of the life amid which Fenimore Cooper himself spent his childhood and youth—there in that distant wilderness where Leather Stocking fished in the bright waters of the lake and hunted in the still forests that clothed the Otsego hills.

The poor man, and his class is the most numerous, will generally undertake about one hundred acres. The best mode of dealing with him is to grant him the fee-simple by deed, and secure the purchase money by a mortgage on the land conveyed to him. He then feels himself, if I may use the phrase, as a man upon record. His views extend themselves to his posterity, and he contemplates with pleasure their settlement on the estate he has created; a sentiment ever grateful to the heart of man. His spirit is enlivened, his industry is quickened, every new object he attains brings a new ray of hope and courage; he builds himself a barn and a better habitation, plants his fruit trees, and lays out his garden; he clears away the trees, until they, which were the first obstacles to his improvement, becoming scarcer, become more valuable, and he is at length as anxious to preserve as he was at first to destroy them; he no longer feels the weight of debt, for having the fee he can sell at an improved value, nor is he bound to remain against his will.

A moderate price, long credit, a deed in fee, and a friendly landlord are infallible inducements to a numerous settlement, and where there is much people there will be trade; and where there is trade there will be money; and where there is money the landlord will succeed; but he should be ever in the midst of the settlers, aiding and promoting every beneficial enterprise.

I began with the disadvantage of a small capital, and the incumbrance of a large family, and yet I have already settled more acres than any man in America. There are 40,000 souls now holding, directly or indirectly, under me, and I trust that no one among so many can justly impute to me any act resembling oppression. I am now descending into the vale of life, and I must acknowledge that I look back with self-complacency upon what I have done, and am proud of having been an instrument in reclaiming such large and fruitful tracts from the waste of the creation. And I question whether the sensation is not now a recompense more grateful to me than all the other profits I have reaped. Your good sense and knowledge of the world will excuse this seeming boast; if it be vain, (we all must have our vanities,) let it at least serve to show that industry has its reward, and age its pleasures, and be an encouragement to others to persevere and prosper.

In 1785 I visited the rough and hilly country of Otsego, where there existed not an inhabitant, nor any trace of a road; I was alone, 300 miles from home, without bread, meat, or food of any kind; fire and fishing tackle were my only means of subsistence. I caught trout in the brook and roasted them on the ashes. My horse fed on the grass that grew by the edge of the waters. I laid me down to sleep in my watch coat, nothing but the melancholy wilderness around me. In this way I explored the country, formed my plans of future settlement, and meditated upon the spot where a place of trade or a village should afterward be established.

In May, 1786, I opened the sales of 40,000 acres, which in sixteen days were all taken up by the poorest order of men. I soon after established a store, and went to live among them, and continued so to do till 1790, when I brought on my family. For the ensuing four years the scarcity of provisions was a serious calamity; the country was mountainous, and there were neither roads nor bridges.

But the greatest discouragement was in the extreme poverty of the people, none of whom had the means of clearing more than a small spot in the midst of the thick and lofty woods, so that their grain grew chiefly in the shade; their maize did not ripen, their wheat was blasted, and the little they did gather they had no mill to grind within twenty miles' distance; not one in twenty had a horse, and the way lay through rapid streams, across swamps, or over bogs. They had neither provisions to take with them, nor money to purchase them; nor if they had, were any to be found on their way. If the father of a family went abroad to labor for bread, it cost him three times its value before he could bring it home, and all the business on his farm stood still till his return.

I resided among them, and saw too clearly how bad their condition was. I erected a storehouse, and during each Winter filled it with large quantities of grain, purchased in distant places. I procured from my friend, Henry Drinker, a credit for a large quantity of sugar kettles; he also lent me some potash kettles, which we conveyed as we best could, sometimes by partial roads on sleighs, and sometimes over the ice. By this means I established potash works among the settlers, and made them debtor for their bread and laboring utensils. I also gave them credit for their maple sugar and potash, at a price that would bear transportation, and the first year after the adoption of this plan I collected in one mass 43 hogsheads of sugar and 300 barrels of pot and pearl ash, worth about $9,000. This kept the people together and at home, and the country soon assumed a new face.

I had not funds of my own sufficient for the opening of new roads, but I collected the people at convenient seasons, and by joint efforts we were able to throw bridges over the deep streams, and to make, in the cheapest manner, such roads as suited our then humble purposes.

In the Winter preceding the Summer of 1789, grain rose in Albany to a price before unknown. The demand swept all the granaries of the Mohawk country. The number of beginners who depended upon it for their bread greatly aggravated the evil, and a famine ensued which will never be forgotten by those who, though now in the enjoyment of ease and comfort, were then afflicted with the cruelest of wants.

In the month of April I arrived among them with several loads of provisions, destined for my own use and that of the laborers I had brought with me for certain necessary operations; but in a few days all was gone, and there remained not one pound of salt meat, nor a single biscuit. Many were reduced to such distress as to live upon the root of wild leeks; some more fortunate lived upon milk, whilst others supported nature by drinking a syrup made of maple sugar and water. The quantity of leeks they eat had such an effect upon their breath that they could be smelled at many paces distant, and when they came together it was like cattle that had been pastured in a garlic field. A man of the name of Beets mistaking some poisonous herb for a leek, eat it, and died in consequence. Judge of my feelings at this epoch, with 200 families about me and not a morsel of bread.

A singular event seemed sent by a good Providence to our relief; it was reported to me that unusual shoals of fish were seen moving in the clear waters of the Susquehanna. I went, and was surprised to find that they were herrings. We made something like a small net, by the interweaving of twigs, and by this rude and simple contrivance we were able to take them in thousands. In less than ten days each family had an ample supply, with plenty of salt. I also obtained from the Legislature, then in session, 1,700 bushels of corn. This we packed on horses' backs, and on our arrival made a distribution among the families, in proportion to the number of individuals of which each was composed.

This was the first settlement I made, and the first attempted after the Revolution; it was, of course, attended with the greatest difficulties; nevertheless, to its success many others have owed their origin. It was, besides, the roughest land in all the State, and the most difficult of cultivation of all that had been settled; but for many years past it has produced everything necessary to the support and comfort of man. It maintains at present 8,000 souls, with schools, academies, churches, meeting houses, turnpike roads, and a market town.

I can assert from practical experience that it is better for a poor man to pay 40s. an acre to a landlord who heads the settlement, and draws people around him by good plans for their advancement, and arrangements for their convenience, than to receive 100 acres gratis from one of these wealthy theorists; for if 50,000 acres be settled, so that there is but one man upon 1,000 acres, there can be no one convenience of life attainable: neither roads, school, church, meeting, nor any other of those advantages, without which man's life would resemble that of a wild beast.

Of this I had full proof in the circumstances of the Burlington Company. They were rich, and purchased a tract of 69,000 acres, and made a deed of gift of 100 acres out of each thousand to actual settlers, and this they were bound to do in compliance with the condition in the King's patent. They provided these settlers with many articles of husbandry under the particular agency of Mr. Nathaniel Edwards. But he very soon returned, and not long afterward the settlers followed, stating that they could not support themselves so far in the woods in that scattered situation.

I then resided in Burlington, and when I undertook to make the settlement on those very lands where so rich a company had failed, it was thought a romantic undertaking for a man unprovided with funds to attempt what gratuitous donations had not been able to achieve. Nevertheless, I succeeded, and for that very reason that I made no partial gifts, but sold the whole at a moderate price with easy payments, having for myself a handsome profit; and people were readily induced to come when they saw a number of co-operators, and the benefits of association.

I have already shown the impolicy of reserving certain tracts in a new settlement on the speculation of their future rise in value. This mistake, where trade is the object, is still more pernicious, for as liberty is, in my apprehension, the very child of commerce, so the one will not remain where the other cannot be. To make commerce thrive you must make it free, and where there is not freedom there will not be trade, and all useless restrictions and reservations are more or less clogging to the active disposition of property, and to the freedom of men's choice and will.

*A GUIDE IN THE WILDERNESS; or, the History of the First Settlement in the Western Counties of New York. With Useful Instruction to Future Settlers. In a series of letters addressed by Judge Cooper of Cooperstown to William Sampson, Barrister, of New York. With an introduction by James Fenimore Cooper. Rochester: George P. Humphrey.

Sad Views of Modern Life.

NEW NOVELS BY AMELIA PAIN, BEATRICE HARRADEN, AND FREDERICK THICKSTUN CLARK.*

The prevailing mood of the novel is sadness. The novelists, both cynical and sentimental, seem to find life gloomy, especially the women novelists. Except for the few writers who cling to romance, or, rather, have revived the machinery of romance, we should suffer from a positive famine of cheerful works of fiction. Here at hand are three of the very latest novels, one distinctively English, another aggressively American, and the third half and half, for the scene of Beatrice Harraden's new sorrowful tale is in this country, and it was written here, though the personages, happily, are all of English birth. Miss Harraden has not tried her hand upon the typical Californian.

"Saint Eva," the first of the three novels, is a smartly written and sophisticated story by a woman who knows of what she writes; that is to say, of the manners and customs of London good society, in town and country, and in all seasons; of the landscape of Italy and its moonlight, its weather, its flowers, and its inns; of the little denotements of good breeding and the quality of social small-talk; of the current fashions in the graphic arts and music, and especially of tea. The most serious blemish (speaking positively) in Mrs. Pain's book is the superabundance of tea. Much eating and drinking cannot well be dispensed with in a "society novel" of 300 pages, but the meals might be more proportionately distributed. One tires so of crumpets and bread and butter in a book. The informal English breakfast has not been so badly overworked in fiction lately as the five o'clock tea table. On the whole, though, Mrs. Pain does very well with the minor details of life.

Her Saint Eva is born in Italy of an Italian father and a philistine British mother. Her up-bringing in a prim and ugly English country house reminds the reader well versed in sentimental literature of Aurora Leigh's, especially as Eva's old Italian nurse is called Assunta. Eva is of the Burne-Jones type, and that artist has obligingly contributed a likeness of her in a state of coma to serve as a pictorial frontispiece to Mrs. Pain's account of her emotions and her misery and her destruction by lightning. The death of Eva by such means might strike the superficial reader as a false note, inartistic because it detaches her history from her fate. Any one might be struck by lightning, and, on the other hand, every one knows that few are. Still, Rosalind insists that men never die of love, and probably women do as rarely as lightning kills; and the stroke, with its attendant circumstances, is highly theatrical and effective in its way. Eva could not have been permitted to live much longer anybow, as the story teller was determined to be sad.

Saint Eva is not a wholly "sympathetic" personage, perhaps because she is not wholly natural. In the most essential scenes of her story Mrs. Pain does not strike one as having remarkable power of delineation. Neither her heroine nor the ineffable Clayton Seaford, who compels her to love him and then neglects her, then seems quite real. And often one feels impelled to resent the determined sadness of the story for this very reason. Having buried his father and secured his title, Sir Clayton might as well have married Eva as neglected her. Either course would have been equally consistent with his character. Or Eva might have developed strength of character enough to have despised and forgotten him and married the persistent young physician. Then the lightning stroke could have been omitted and the book could have ended in a reasonably happy way without sacrificing art in the least.

And, we fancy, much more money and quite as much fame for the author would have been the results. For it is a nice, deft, sufficiently out-of-the-common book to please the fancy of many fastidious readers. The story is told with many happy turns of phrase, and, as we have said, in its minor details is full of observation and not at all devoid of humor. Mrs. Maynard Rowe, aged thirty-seven, who, when quite at her best, resembles a shopworn artificial flower; the Penn Gurdons, Mrs. Druse, and the Italian "primo amoroso" might be first-hand sketches from life.

And Eva, with her ingenuous fancies, her unconventional nature, her elflike love of solitude and the woods, and her quick apprehension of beauty, would have been as pleasing and as understandable if the novelist had permitted us to say farewell to her while she was still alive and in the enjoyment of good health.

The mood of Beatrice Harraden, as might have been expected, is even more sombre than Mrs. Pain's. As in "Ships That Pass in the Night," she strove to reflect some of the superficial attributes and the varying moods of life in Winter and Spring at a Swiss sanatorium, and the effect of the climate and the environment on the human animal, so in "Hilda Strafford" her aim is to picture life on a Southern California ranch from much the same point of view. Only now the touch is heavier, the suggestion of positive inspiration is fainter, and the note of hopelessness is more audible. She has lived long enough in Southern California to know much of its varieties of weather, its unique scenic effects, and its wonderful transformations. She has wisely confined her story to English settlers in search of good health or fortune whose tastes and prejudices she understands. There is only a bare glimpse or two of the native settler.

A young Englishman in failing health immigrates and starts a lemon ranch. He has little money, and is compelled to settle in a remote and somewhat forbidding spot. The tall, treeless mountains and the stretches of dusty plain are cheerless until the reawakening of nature after the Spring rains. Hilda comes from England to join Robert and marry him, after he has got well settled, and she comes at the worst possible time. She is bitterly disappointed to begin with, and the influence of Robert's nerveless and uncertain character (he is dying, but she does not know that,) increases her despondency. Homesickness follows, and it is a very bad case; the reservoir dam bursts and destroys the best of the lemon trees; and Hilda is not of the stuff heroines are made of.

She is no Saint Eva, with whom to love once is to love always. She kept her promise and went to the wilderness to

*SAINT EVA. A Novel. By Amelia Pain, (Mrs. Barry Pain.) With a Frontispiece by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. New York: Harper & Brothers.

HILDA STRAFFORD. A California Story. By Beatrice Harraden. With Illustrations by Eric Pape. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

THE MISTRESS OF THE RANCH. A Novel. By Frederick Thickstun Clark. New York: Harper & Brothers.

join the man she thought she loved, but when she learns that she does not love him she wants to go back to civilization. One day she tells Robert the truth bluntly. That night he dies. After the funeral Hilda feels somehow that she is not so homesick in Southern California as she had been. That is due to Ben, who is strong, purposeful, and never despondent. But, though Ben admires the widow, he blames her for hastening the death of his friend. So Hilda goes home.

All through this not very complex or enlivening tale nature is working wonders in Southern California, and Miss Harraden's pen pictures of mountainside and river are fresh and fine.

Colorado, instead of Southern California, is the place in Frederick Thickstun Clark's new story, "The Mistress of the Ranch," and it is American all through. The two girls, one the real, the other the bogus, mistress of the ranch, previously the property of their brother, are from Nebraska. They are so hopelessly given to dialect for dialect's sake that they say "waggin" with two "g's" instead of "wagon," and "orfle" for "awful"; which shows how fine and discriminating the author's ear is. All the others talk dialect, too, excepting a consumptive physician with wonderful, soul-reading eyes. Both sisters fall in love with Sam Tinker, a big, healthy fellow, who manages the ranch. But Annie, who is sweet and gentle, in spite of her dialect, wins his heart, and Phoebe Ellen, who is a virago, is transformed by circumstances into a designing villain.

For everybody—which is to say Sam Tinker, and Pinky, the station man, and Leatherhead, the cook, whose favorite expletive is "tripe," which he uses eight times in one short chapter—everybody thinks that Phoebe Ellen is Annie and the heiress, for the former does all the talking. Then the landslide comes along, theatrically, and so injures Annie that she loses her mind; and Phoebe Ellen does not correct the mistake until it is too late.

The author contrives a happy ending, which is not too violent a stretch of probability for so violent a tale. But the prevailing tone is sad. The story is full of lonesomeness and grimness, with little real humor to relieve its sombreness, and it impresses the critical reader with the idea that Frederick Thickstun Clark knows inanimate nature rather better than he knows humanity. But how many novelists do know humanity? Few indeed. And not many are as good at dialect as this one.

A Visit to Bangkok.

A TRAVELER'S RECENT VISIT TO THE SO-CALLED REALM OF THE FREE.*

Not to visit Siam, writes the Professor of Glyptology of the University of Pennsylvania, when you journey in the East, would be as great an omission as if you "made a collection of precious stones without a jacinth." The author advises, then, a trip to Siam, which he calls the "unique," and the volume before us tells of his stay at Bangkok and an excursion made up the River Meinam to Ayuthia, the former capital. We call the country "Siam," but the natives know it as Monang-Thai, or the realm of the free.

All accounts of the Siamese confirm the writer's opinion, that they are a happy and contented people, and with few wants, and "to some degree they preserve the costumes of earlier centuries," and their religion remains unchanged. Ascending the river, so as to make a landing at Bangkok, Mr. Sommerville writes: "It was amusing to watch the management of the numerous sampans, propelled in many instances by women and even girls. Their skill in manoeuvring their little craft is astonishing; they are more agile than the gondolier of Venice; they display wonderful powers as they contend with the rapid volume of rough water."

At Bangkok a convenient hotel was found, where there was a buffet, and whence was "dispensed all imaginable cooling and heating draughts to the thirsty people of this torrid country, and throughout all their working hours." To the usual concocters of drink who did duty at the buffet were "moonshees," that is to say, the Chinese accountants, and the score was worked up by the means of the wires and balls—the well-known siran-pan.

A night at Bangkok in certain seasons, even in a well-kept hotel, could not be called comfortable, on account of mosquitoes. "So vigorous were these troublesome insects that at any moment of the night, by quickly closing the hands over the forehead, on an average, eight or ten of these musical creatures would remain helpless in the palms of the hands." Mr. Sommerville thought it prudent not to tell the Siamese room boys that he had killed mosquitoes, because they, the boys, were Buddhists, who hold all life as sacred. The author says that coming from Singapore he found roaches "as large as humming birds." Calling on one of the deck hands to exterminate them, the man took up the nasty insects and "tenderly spreading their large, translucent wings, gave them liberty and life."

Visiting the main business quarters of the city, Mr. Sommerville states that pawnbroking is a leading calling. Adjoining the pawnshops were rickety shops, booths, and stands, where indolent dealers are prepared to supply all the wants of the passers-by, providing it does not cause them too much exertion. The bonzes, or priests, were always numerous—

"Passing from house to house begging, though by the Church it is considered that they are giving the people the privilege of thus contributing something for the sustenance of the cult. They are in the habit of extending this privilege to the people every morning. This is one of the institutions, not only of the Church, but a custom universally recognized and approved by the people. These bonzes, wrapped in their yellow cotton garments, stand in coteries of two, three, and four in front of each house, saying not a word, but holding out their bronze bowls for rice and their netted bags for contributions of fruit."

The chewing of betel nut being a common habit, at every little distance, as you go through the bazaar of Bangkok, may be seen petty merchants busy making and selling the preparation so universally masticated:

"The leaves in which the prepared mixture is wrapped are from a vine known as the chavica betel. The nut is from the arica betel palm, which reaches a height of about sixty feet, whose branches bear several large bunches of nuts, which harden and redden as they ripen, and which resemble somewhat the bunches of fruit on the date-bearing palm. The dealers cut up their green leaves into the proper triangular form, crack the nuts, and with wooden spatulas work the turmeric-stained juice into a paste. It is amusing to see how skillfully they form the pieces of green leaf into pointed, cone-shaped cups, into each one of which they place a portion of the ingredients."

A certain section of Bangkok is given up to the wats, which are sacred inclosures, covering several acres, and within the area are temples and religious buildings, used for devotion and instruction. In the vicinity of the wats dealers in gold leaf congregate, where the faithful may purchase their gold with which to decorate their favorite deity. In the shrines the bonzes are constantly reading the sacred writings. These writings are supplied by the voluntary labor of noble ladies, "who, although they have given years of time to copying the text, have almost no knowledge of the meaning of the sentences they are writing." Study or residence in some wat is imperative. "No one can procure Government employment who has not served at least a probationary term in one of these wats; therefore, almost every boy enters them. No matter what may be the position of his family, the boy must share the lot of the plebeian."

Mr. Sommerville visits the Wat P'hra Keau, "the Wat of the Palace," where dwells his Majesty Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, the King. A visit to Bangkok is meaningless without a call paid to the white elephants, the "Chang-Phoouk." Mr. Sommerville saw four of the big creatures, and each has a private apartment, a valet, or keeper. The elephants are fed on the best. As has been often said about these animals, they are not really white, the lightest being of a granite gray. "These soi-disant white deities, in nowise saintly, were chained by the feet. * * * They stood at the end of their tethers, swaying backward and forward, devouring the bunches of selected grasses and bananas, and evinced timidity rather than boldness, as they trembled before the upraised goads of their custodians." When these elephants are on parade the lower classes make obeisance to them. Through tradition, these elephants are supposed to be the tenements of the transmigrated spirits of the wisest and purest of ancestors. Therefore they are reverenced and their wants administered to.

Mr. Sommerville describes what is Buddhism, as construed by the Siamese, and at the conclusion three sketches are presented which illustrate the life and customs of the people. The work is very handsomely made up, and the photogravures are excellent.

*SIAM ON THE MEINAM, FROM THE GULF TO AYUTHIA. Together with Three Romances illustrative of Siamese Life and Customs. By Winfield Scott Sommerville. With fifty Illustrations. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Letters from Carlyle.

Eleven letters of Carlyle were sold a few weeks ago in London. The earliest is of 1820, when Carlyle was twenty-five. Carlyle was then at Ecclefechan. In this letter he refers to the difficulties of reaching a public:

"The Mob is an obtuse animal, and if amid this flourish of royal drums and trumpets, intermingled with the universal crash of weavers' treadles, and a boundless hurly-burly, the small, still voice should fail to attract much notice, you must not be discouraged."

In 1842 he writes to Mrs. Montague about a pension for Burns's sister:

"The income of the poor woman now amounts to the following items: £10 annually to herself from some Scotch fund, £10 for her use to each of her two daughters—making thirty annual pounds in all; to which the general subscription, now very near £60, is to be added. I find my friend Abercrombie gave exactly twice as much as the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; my friend Proctor in the like ratio of double. Are not these promising times for a Scotch aristocracy?"

The most interesting of the letters is dated March 18, 1863, and refers to his "Frederick the Great." Some one had criticised his book referring to a certain collection of letters "gathered at Berlin":

"I had not heard of the Monstrous Platitude at all * * * but guessed then what it would be—an old acquaintance of mine. Truly a thrice-brutal stupidity, which has had red-hot pokers indignantly run through about ten times, but always revives and steps forth afresh with new tap of the parlah drum, there being no parish in the universe richer in prudent darkness and flunkey malevolence than ours is! I set Neuberg upon it in The Athenaeum; but know not what he has made of it. No Editor, in my time, has crowned himself with such a Pair of Ears as he of the Williams and Norgate Periodical. It is a clear fact, though not clear in England, that here is the most brutish of mooncalves lately heard of in the country; that to have one moment's belief or doubt on such a subject is to make affidavit that your knowledge of Frederick and his affairs is zero and less."

How Rosebery Was Not Cornered.

From Harper's Round Table.

During Lord Rosebery's term as Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, he was often annoyed by an elderly female who paid him daily visits to get his opinion on matters of no importance to him whatever. Finally, becoming exasperated at the woman, he gave the doorkeepers orders not to admit her under any circumstances. However, not a day passed that she did not make an effort to gain a hearing, and on an unusually late visit happened to meet the Secretary just as he was about to enter his carriage.

"Lord Rosebery," said she, breathlessly, "I must see you on a most important subject, and at once."

"Very well, madam," said the urbane Secretary of State, holding open the door of the vehicle for her, "I beg of you to get in."

Delighted to be invited to drive with so important a personage, the talkative lady jumped into the carriage, Rosebery gently closing the door on her, and before she could expostulate, she heard him saying to the coachman:

"Take the lady wherever she wishes to go, James, and then home."

Looking out of the window, the now irate occupant saw her late victim stepping into a cab.

A Bull and Bear Romance.*

Old Tad is the bear of Wall Street, and his nephew is in the same business. Old Tad lives to wreck things and his nephew follows suit, and yet Edward Noel had better stuff in him, because he was finer bred than was his uncle. There is the firm of Barle & Fenn, in which old Jonathan Tadpole is the sleeping partner, and, together with the nephew, the market is rigged. No matter whether Wall Street be ravaged by bulls or bears, it is Old Tad who profits by it. There comes from England Lady Pomace with a mission. Ostensibly her Ladyship's object is to do some good to somebody or other. Perhaps she has made the long journey so as to reform Wall Street. The nephew falls in love with Lady Pomace, but it is Old Tad who marries her. What may be the objective point the author aims at is not understandable.

The Macmillan Company has in preparation a cheaper edition of Miss Kingsley's "Travels in West Africa, Congo Francais, Corisco, and Cameroons."

*THE BARTH FOR A DOLLAR; Or, THE ROMANCE OF THE KING OF WALL STREET. By Rud Rosser. New York: Brentano.

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HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, N. Y.

The New York Times

REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1897.

The Formation of a Useful Library.

The selection and care of a library constitute a subject that always interests a large class. The original cost is not the main consideration with the average person. A man who wants books for the gratification of his tastes, or one who needs what may be called a working library, be he rich or poor, accumulates slowly, and the question of expense does not appear to be a serious one. Such persons do not buy libraries merely for the sake of furnishing their houses.

People ordinarily select books either for practical use in their studies and professional work or to meet their special tastes and views in reading. In the very nature of things they buy judiciously and build up their libraries volume by volume, so that the item of cost does not become a paramount consideration. People of very limited means can accumulate a great many desirable books in these days. Those who buy libraries as they would costly articles of furniture, because it is fashionable to own them, do not have to consider matters of expense very closely, and therefore with them the cost is the last thing to be considered.

If a professional man or a person of moderate means found it necessary to procure a large library at once, at a cost of several hundred or several thousand dollars, the item of expense would demand more thought, but this is rarely the case, even with lawyers and public men. Furthermore, books have become so cheap within the last ten years that it is usually an individual's own fault if he or she does not possess a fairly satisfactory library.

In the selection of books, time and care are required. What to buy and what not to buy needs to be fully considered in order to prevent the filling up of shelves with books that may prove to be trash. It is a good plan for persons buying ever so moderately and economically to consult (in addition to their own tastes) some of the recognized catalogues which classify literary publications for the convenience of buyers. Even when a man has his mind made up as to what he wishes, the printed lists which leading booksellers have as suggestions and guides to buyers are of immense advantage. This is particularly true in cases where a person selects books for family use.

In buying for a moderate-sized library, the head of a household should consider the following headings: Ancient and Modern History, Travel, Geography, Explorations, Geology, Astronomy, Military Art, Ancient and Modern Wars, Politics, Finance, Free Trade and Protection, Industrial Education and Progress, Capital and Labor, Inventions, Domestic Economy, Sociology, Theology, Religions, Evolution, Mythology, Moral Philosophy, Temperance, Biology, Biography, Art and Architecture, Poetry, and Wit and Humor.

With some of the best things in these classes of literature, a useful and wholesome family library can be established at moderate expense, and with the trouble of selecting reduced to the minimum. The variety within the lines indicated, and the quality of binding and paper in each volume can be governed by the financial ability of the purchaser. The hint is sufficient, however, to assist anyone in laying the groundwork for a library which will at once be an ornament to the home and a refining influence upon its members. Of course the very foundations of any library are a dictionary and an encyclopedia. A good map or two will also prove an advantage in studying history and keeping one informed on the world's current events.

In the vast supply of fiction a few volumes can easily be selected which will "enliven" a library, or serve as a leavening influence among the heavier and more strictly instructive works, without detracting from the dignity of the collection. The reading world would agree that the following works of fiction, for example, stand foremost both as to skill in writing and as to the wholesome entertainment afforded: "Les Miserables," "Vanity Fair," "Middlemarch," "A Tale of Two Cities," "Don Quixote," "Monte Cristo," "David Copperfield," "Bleak House," "Westward, Ho!" "Lorna Doone," "The Vicar of Wakefield," "Great Expectations," "Oliver Twist," "The Scarlet Letter," "Saracinesca," "The Marble Faun," and "Romola." All of these can be purchased in very inexpensive forms, but their literary quality and the high reputation of their authors entitle them to a place among best bound books.

Each year adds largely to the supply of new literature, and a few of the year's best things naturally ought to be purchased as they appear to enable one to keep abreast with current thought and ideas. The art now displayed in the manufacture of books makes them an additional source of pleasure to the owner.

To heighten the beauty and utility of a collection of books, as well as to aid in their preservation, a modern bookcase ought to be used. Books need to be kept free from dust, and they are best preserved and best seen behind glass doors. Nothing pays a larger return on the investment than the bookcase, considered as an article of ornamental furniture or in connection with the care of valuable works. Open shelves are not only cheap looking, but they permit accumulation of dirt and are conducive to careless handling. A good rule to remember is that any book which is worth reading or housing is worth preserving carefully. Its usefulness is never exhausted. Another fact is that no person needs more books than he can take care of properly.

Alexandria a Field of Research.

One sees the fervor of the archaeologist when Prof. Mahaffy, considering the chances of finding remnants of former greatness, writes: "A splendid chance of searching underground Alexandria occurred after the bombardment of 1884, when numbers of houses were ruined, and when pits and trenches could have been dug without any protest or difficulty." The professor adds, deploringly: "But, as usual, the admirable opportunity was neglected." The most distinguished Hellenist of to-day does not, of course, intimate that the bombardment of a place and the bursting of a few 220-pound shells would facilitate exploration, for he is well aware that the breakage would be considerable; but if such accidents really do occur, then the archaeologist should make the best of it.

To the Californian of the times when hydraulic mining was in vogue, the methods he applied of throwing a great mass of water under pressure might work well enough in Greece where water is obtainable, but hardly in Egypt, save in close proximity to the Nile.

In an article in The Nineteenth Century Prof. Mahaffy stands up for Alexandria and believes that in that city of the Ptolemies there is yet a rich harvest to be gleaned. Some two years ago, in THE NEW YORK TIMES, what Mr. D. G. Hogarth had said, relative to the work prosecuted by him in Alexandria was quoted: "An endeavor had been made by means of borings to get at the reputed site of the Soma, but without success. Very little, then, of the Greek or Roman Greek is discoverable." The general supposition was that there had been subsidence of the land or that the sea had made inroads in what was once old Alexandria.

Prof. Mahaffy does not side with Mr. Hogarth in regard to the possibilities of future discoveries in Alexandria, which may only be ascertained by actual experiment, but where he differs from Mr. Hogarth and the general consensus of scholars is in what he calls the belittlement of art in Alexandria. Prof. Mahaffy writes:

"And I cannot but feel that in his (Mr. Hogarth's) estimate of the value of Alexandrian excavation, there lie concealed, probably from himself, the old prejudices of the fastidious Magdalen don at any Greek art below that of the Golden Age. Even old Egyptian splendors seem to have for him but mediocre attractions. It is for this reason that I am disposed to question his arguments more closely than would seem respectful to so high an authority."

As to the water question and the land subsidence, Prof. Mahaffy says:

"But when he concludes from this very partial and unsystematic probing of the vast site of Alexandria that the Ptolemaic city is all either vanished or lies at a deeper level than the water, we cannot but hesitate to follow him. That the whole of the great buildings of such a capital should have clean vanished into rubbish seems to me impossible and absurd; we need only examine the possibility of its being all covered by late rubbish to a level of 30 or 40 feet, and now below the fresh-water level or under the sea."

Discoveries have been made since Mr. Hogarth's time, in Alexandria. While the foundations of a building were being laid four plates of gold, silver, bronze, and stone turned up, and these were found not more than nine feet below the surface. They showed that here there had been a temple dedicated to the fourth Ptolemy, and the fact was cited in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Prof. Mahaffy tells of a series of urns, some of them in our Metropolitan Museum, which belonged to the mercenary soldiers of the early Ptolemaic epoch. As to old Alexandria, Prof. Mahaffy thinks it was not so level as was supposed, and that Mr. Hogarth only sought the lower, not the higher sites.

Where Prof. Mahaffy is singularly impressive is in relation to that art known as belonging to the post-Attic period. Your pure, dry-as-dust Hellenist, who will write a volume of the greatest erudition on a Greek particle, is as often as not singularly unappreciative of the true beauty of Greek art, as seen in a statue, and so, being narrow minded, he follows by rote the idea that the golden age of Greek literature was the only period of general culture. Must we admit without reserve that the decadence of poetry was "necessarily coincident with that of all other arts"? Is our appreciation so wonderfully keen?

Pray, what is the age of the Venus of Milo? which we accept as the greatest work in sculpture of Greece. Was it made in what we believe to have been the prime of Greek art? Frequent references may be read to that famous sarcophagus discovered by Hamdy Bey, and now in the Constantinople Museum, which, as Max Müller tells us, has been misnamed the Alexander sarcophagus. This sarcophagus was certainly designed long after the death of Alexander, and there is no work to-day finer than this, and it is positively not of the accepted Golden Period of Greek art. We are not, then, to decry Alexandrian art. We may find the work of all periods good and bad, but Prof. Mahaffy believes that splendid examples of art are to be discovered in or around Alexandria. So he urges new and more general excavations in and around Alexandria, and he writes: "At all events, it is certain that if we could unearth the palaces, tombs, or temples of the early Ptolemies, we should find work done by these very artists or their rivals. Could any prospect be more exciting? And yet still we see the same lukewarm tone in the estimates of Alexandrian excavation and its prospects which possessed the critics long before this new and startling evidence was sprung upon the world."

The Finding of a Lost MS. of Dean Swift.

A letter appeared in The London Times of the middle of April which excited a great deal of interest. The writer of the communication, who signed himself Philip Kerney, his address being Dublin, declared that he had found what was "the supposed lost or destroyed MS. of the history which Swift, in 1713, undertook to write of the negotiations which ended in the peace of Utrecht. This manuscript," Mr. Kerney added, "I have found in the possession of a lady who is a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Martha Whiteway, a friend of Swift." As to the handwriting, Mr. Kerney says "that at a glance" it can be identified as Swift's, and he wrote, "If this be Swift's original manuscript, as it appears without doubt to be, it must have been written between August, 1713, when he returned from Dublin to London, and the end of that year." It is then in this MS. that Swift makes an allusion to the causes of the fall of Marlborough, which seems to suggest that the Duke entertained a design upon the throne.

In past times the question whether Dean Swift ever wrote any such a history has been questioned. The London Times, devoting an editorial to this curious topic, tells how Mr. Disraeli, in 1873, speaking at Glasgow, quoted portions of this history, and attributed them to Dean Swift. At once Disraeli was taken to task and accused of surprising ignorance. Mr. Henry Craik, the biographer of Swift, could throw no new light on the subject. What was known about this, and derived from Swift's own correspondence, was that a work on the subject of the suspected "History" was written by him, probably early in 1713, and that in 1737 he was anxious to have it published, but reluctantly withheld it in deference to the remonstrances of Bolingbroke, of Lord Oxford, the son of his special political patron, and of others. The actual "History" which appears in Swift's works was not published until 1758, thirteen years after the Dean's death.

The matter of the originality of the text was now questioned. There was, strangely enough, some suspicion of forgery, which increased after the middle of the last century. Dr. Johnson, in his life of Swift, (1758,) says of the text "that it seemed by no means to correspond with the notions I had formed of it from a conversation that I once heard between the Earl of Orrery and old Mr. Leurs." Johnson did not then question that Swift had written "The Four Last Years of Queen Anne," but that it had perished, had not "a straggling transcript fallen into busy hands."

Later on the authenticity of the history of 1758 was impugned by such high authorities as Lord Stanhope and Macaulay. Stanhope, who was not as cocksure as was Macaulay, alleges "very great reasons to doubt," but Macaulay writes it as "falsely attributed to Swift." In a copy of Lord Orrery's "Remarks" Macaulay penciled on a margin of a book leaf, "Wretched stuff, and I firmly believe not Swift's."

From the evidence that the MS. as found by Mr. Kerney is in Swift's handwriting, and that it was in the possession of just such a person as was Mrs. Whiteway's great-granddaughter, there seems to be, then, little question as to its authenticity. Possibly it was the friends of that certainly tricky man his Grace of Marlborough who were desirous of casting a doubt on the authenticity of the history. This passage particularly must have been singularly distasteful to them: "We are not to take the height of his [Marlborough's] ambition from his soliciting to be General for life; I am persuaded his chief motive was the pay and perquisites by continuing the war, and that he had them no intentions of settling the Crown in his family, his only son having been dead some years before."

It takes, then, sometimes almost a century and a half before the authenticity of a printed document can be established. In this case, we can hardly question that Mr. Philip Kerney's find is a most important one, since it settles a very old contention.

Two Copies Still to be Had.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On March 27 your Review of Books and Art had a full list of all new books; also the list of the best books of last year. If is out of print, and no number of this date can be had in your office. Would it not be best to republish, or at least reprint, the number of March 27? I know one man who would pay a big dollar for the number. He lost his paper of that date.

OLD READER.

New York, May 1, 1897.

[If "Old Reader" will send to this office he may obtain a copy of the number of March 27. His friend with the "big dollar" may obtain one, too.—EDITOR REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.]

The Two Paris Picture Shows.

NOTEWORTHY FEATURES IN THE CHAMP DE MARS—AMERICAN WORKS.

PARIS, April 27.—The dominant tone in the annual exhibition of the works of French artists in the Champ de Mars resembles that of the rival salon in the Champs Elysées in one respect, and that is an unexpressed and half-formed conviction on the part of exhibitors that no great effort of genius is necessary in a salon doomed to demolition. It must not, however, be imagined that there are no truly great works in the Champ de Mars exhibition. The great artists who patronize the Champ de Mars are bound to do their work in a masterly style, but even they appear to be under the dominion of a feeling that in an expiring salon no great effort is necessary.

According to the regulation of the Champ de Mars every artist is permitted to exhibit any number of works of art that may suit his convenience. Carolus Duran, for example, exhibits ten pictures, of which, perhaps, an exquisite portrait of a lady and her two children and a forest scene in Provence best display the special characteristics of this great master.

L'Hermitte contributes an enormous canvas in the literal sense of the word, extending along the whole length of the wall of a section of the "Palais des Beaux Arts," representing the gathering in of the hay harvest.

Gervex exhibits a picture of like dimensions, ordered by the Government, representing the distribution of prizes at the Palais de l'Industrie on the occasion of the international exhibition of 1889. The principal personages depicted—President Carnot and M. Spuller—are either dead or retired from French political life, which makes this picture a two-fold souvenir of the departed statesmen of the third republic and the Palais de l'Industrie itself, fast disappearing under the pick and shovel of more modern iconoclasts, the organizers of the exhibition of 1900.

Roll contributes five pictures, of which the most striking are a full-length portrait of M. Rochefort, the democratic aristocrat, a master of the art of vituperation, but too voluble for a statesman, and an exquisite sunset scene.

Adrien Moreau contributes this year an unmistakable chef d'oeuvre, a "soirée chez Mme. Récamier." Seated together on a "canapé" are Madame Récamier and Caroline Murat, afterward Queen of Naples, and standing near them are Bernadotte and Junot and other notabilities of the first Empire. The charm of the scene is its lifelike characters, the beauty of the women contrasting with the resolute look of the Generals, and recalling Bonaparte's remark when First Consul, "I want around me my Generals and their young wives."

Weerls exhibits nineteen pictures, twelve of them portraits of living celebrities, political and artistic. The more striking is perhaps the portrait of M. Brisson, President of the Chamber of Deputies, whose solemn and severe face M. Weerls has rendered to perfection. M. Brisson looks as if he were in the act of calling to order a recalcitrant Deputy. The thirteenth picture of Weerls is the historic scene of the night of the ninth Thermidor, the prominent figure being the terrible tribune of the people, Robespierre. Why Robespierre should have hesitated at this particular conjuncture it is impossible to say, as, notwithstanding the romance which M. Michelet calls history, it was not the first time that Robespierre had performed acts of illegality for the purpose of perpetuating his own power and removing possible rivals.

The three portraits exhibited by Rixene are admirable, and Dauphin strikes the

patriotic note in his picture of the Emperor and Empress of Russia and M. Felix Faure going on board the Hoche after the Cherbourg naval review, and also in his picture of the Etoile Polaire and the Standard entering Cherbourg Roads. M. Dauphin knows how to render a tempestuous sea to perfection.

Dubuffe exhibits a large canvas destined for the library of the Sorbonne, representing the alliance between Science and Poetry, and Trappes contributes a number of extraordinary portraits, two of them belonging to a former Dutch Ambassador, the Baron van Zuyler de Nyevelt.

La Gundata contributes a number of admirable female portraits, and Tissot exhibits an extraordinary picture, redolent of colors, representing the entry into Jerusalem of the Apostolic Legate, Cardinal Langémeux. The Cardinal, clad in his crimson robe, is a striking figure, and Tissot has succeeded in imparting to his face an air of papal domination combined with French political aspiration which is anything but religious.

The salient feature of the Champ de Mars exhibition is not, however, so much the work of French as of foreign artists, especially American, which are very numerous. Mr. Julius Stewart contributes an admirable "At Home," and every one would recognize it as an American one. Mr. Stewart, following the traditions of the grand past schools of painting, is attentive to details, and everything is carefully done, from the reading lady in her rocking chair to the bevy of fair girls around vases of flowers.

Edelfeet, a French artist, contributes a portrait of the Czar Nicholas the Second, universally admitted to be the very best likeness of the Russian Emperor yet produced. The artist has caught the peculiarly amiable expression of the Emperor.

Thornley exhibits several admirable landscapes, and Miss Mason a very promising study.

Guthrie, a Scotch painter, exhibits two excellent portraits, having about them an indescribable something which disarms criticism.

The portraits of Hawkins are creditable, and C. Hopkinson exhibits an excellent Brittany fisherman in his picturesque costume.

Alexander Harrison has very fairly endeed an ambitious subject—the sea, that great immensity rolling around the two hemispheres—and Humphreys Johnston exhibits three splendid specimens of Norwegian scenery admirably rendered.

J. W. Alexander contributes five of those peculiar pictures for which he is famous—pictures in which are foreshadowed a new school of art, distinctively American, and Mr. Hubert Vos exhibits three portraits, namely, the Hon. Richard Olney, ex-Secretary of State; Mrs. Olney, and Prof. Max Vogrich. The ex-Secretary has a very sympathetic countenance, which Mr. Hubert Vos has rendered with the utmost fidelity.

Mme. Loe-Robbins, whose pictures are always charming and interesting, exhibits three specimens of her art, "A Five o'Clock Tea," a young lady in mourning attire, and a very beautiful female figure, who, by some unaccountable accident, has forgotten the century, and stands arrayed in the simple costume of the first known historical lady, whose fondness for apples has entailed on her female descendants the necessity of an extensive toilet, at which married men groan.

Mr. Holman exhibits a very fair Venice and Mr. Henri an excellent portrait of Mr. Vaux Wilson.

Mr. Danat, who deservedly ranks among the best American artists resident in Paris, does not exhibit in the Champ de Mars this year. He has retired to his tent like Achilles, not sulkily, but for the purpose of meditation over a future creation.

INTERIM.

FURTHER NOTES ON THE SALON PICTURES AND THE INTEREST THEY HAVE.

From such indications as may be had from the illustrations which have reached us, including photogravures, of the pictures at the Salon, some appreciation of the originals may be obtained. The "Les Funérailles de Pasteur" of Ed. Detaille shows the work of a really great artist, laboring with the restrictions of his subject. Nevertheless, Detaille makes use of such military elements as the guard of honor which is present. Following the predominant French idea of to-day, the young Czar has his place in the ceremony, and the association of a dead man of science and the five autocrat seem remote. It is a rather "full-dress" business, and to the highly-polished silk hat of the President of the Republic is given great prominence. But the difficulties of such a picture, with its conventionalities, have been successfully mastered. How much better, how much more sympathetically would Detaille have painted the funeral of a simple soldier!

There seems to be nothing remarkable in Gabri' Martin's "Vers l'Abime." It is rather commonplace. "Venus Victrix," a woman dressed à la mode, with gloves to her elbows, with chiffons, has reached salage, and she is followed by a [illegible]

assemblage. A subject of this kind is as old as the time of Dürer, and we should deem M. Henri Martin's treatment of a sinister topic as trivial.

Mr. Bridgman's "Rétour de Fête à Alger" is happily conceived. The opportunity is given to contrast the veiled graces of the women with the black face of the negro oarsman. Henri Pille, whose death we recorded the other day, has a strong picture, "Debarquement des Geux de Guillaume d'Orange." Pille was an archeologist, and delighted in the study of old arms, and so the "Geux" carry ancient arquebuses and struggle along the flat Dutch land.

It was a good chance the inevitable Emperor and Empress of Russia had to see the Immortals, and so a special convocation was held, and Mr. A. Brouillet has produced his "Reception de l'Empereur et de l'Impératrice de Russie par l'Académie Française."

M. A. P. Darvant's "Saint Bonaventure et la pourpre Cardinalice" is a picture full of artistic possibilities. Saint Bonaventure is wiping platters in the convent kitchen, when the Pope's legate, with all pomp and magnificence, brings to the holy man the highest church dignities. Saint Bonaventure's face is a study. There is a seeming indifference at the honors thrust on him.

"La Guerre en Dentelle" of F. Gueldry, has a strange title, meaning literally "War in Lace." It refers to the time when the Duke of Marlborough got very much the better of the French gentleman, and Villerol was worsted at Ramillies. But the French gentlemen did not give over sporting ruffles on the field of battle, some of them appearing as if attired for the dance. The horses of the officers in Mr. Gueldry's pictures, though treading on the dead of a battlefield, wear their rosettes. Two noble ladies, who have come to see the battlefield as they would an act at the theatre, receive the salutes of the officers, and if the copy of the print be truthful, the commander in chief bestrides an impossible circus horse.

M. H. Brispot will poke fun at provincial France, and that is a trait common to those who are of Paris. In front of the village Mairie a poor old woman appears, and the chipper Prefect "orates" as he gives her a medal or some reward for her "fifty-five years of service." It is a scene taken from Flaubert's "Madame Bovary."

Frenchmen treat topics taken from the Napoleonic era with grace, and M. P. Outin's "Pendant l'Averse" is amusing. Under a colonnade, a beau- sabreur—in shako and dolman, in all the splendor of his uniform—is looking at two women, one of whom shows a neatly-turned ankle. All the figures are perfect as to the costume of the time.

Clairin's picture must be a strong one. It is "French Soldiers Visiting the Ruins of the Temple of Karnak," and, with a happy conception, you see the stalwart French grenadiers at arms contrasting with the carved images of the old Egyptians.

A beautiful picture is Emile Adan's "Une Petite Historie." It is a good sister whose great coife allows you to see something of her sweet face. There are four little children. All of the party are seated on the grass, and while the sister knits, she tells them a story.

Jules Breton's "Le Moisson des Oeillettes" has all the impressive mastery of this artist, who depicts, as did Millet, French agricultural life.

"Le Duel Interrompu," by Jose Garnelo-Alda, shows the carriage which has dashed up at full speed, the women who have jumped out, and the separation of the combatants. Dueling scens in modern costumes are rather tiresome, but the artist has certainly given an impressive scene. We may as well remark that the necessary presence of the photographer in the duello of to-day has rendered this business ridiculous.

A very French military effect is carried out in M. J. Delahaye's "La Coda." In musical parlance, "Coda" means in Italian the tail end of a piece. Some officers, possibly Prussians, have had a feast day in a captured château. The table has been spread and there is champagne in abundance. There is an upright piano, and an officer, in order to aid the digestion of his mates, has possibly been performing a nocturne of Chopin's, when suddenly there hustles in a shell—and it bursts. The piano is shattered, the sheets of music fly, the performer reels on his music-stool, and one of the convives at the tables is falling forward wounded. It is "a coda" with a vengeance.

A clever picture is "Bien Aller" of Gaudefroy. Two washerwomen have been busy at the brook's side, scouring clothes, when suddenly a pack of hounds dashes through them. The action of the dogs, tearing past on the full cry, the astonishment of the women, are wonderfully well worked up. A very good picture, replete with religious sentiment, is M. Paul Leroy's "Refugium."

We have prefaced these descriptions of the pictures in the Salons as impressions received from looking at the illustrations, and it is possible that only a limited appreciation is obtainable. But it strikes us that there is nothing very remarkable in the exhibit. M. Henri Rochefort, who has plodded through a vista of 2,600 pictures and 150 marble or bronze statues and busts, rather commends the sculptor's art than the painter's.

Owing to the large and increasing publishing business of the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, the house has decided to retire from the retail and miscellaneous book selling business. Messrs. Wanamaker & Claghorn will hereafter carry on that part of the business. Lippincott building

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The Week in the Art World.

WATER COLORS BY ROSS TURNER—MISS McLENNAN-HINMAN'S FLOWER PIECES—A NEW PICTURE OF NIAGARA.

There is every indication that the art season in the metropolis is nearing its end. The Society of American Artists has closed its exhibition in the Fine Arts Building and the Academy exhibition will close on Saturday next. Only a few minor displays in the dealers' galleries and the remarkable exhibit of bad art at the Metropolitan Opera House Assembly Rooms have interested the art public during the week. The leading dealers are preparing to go abroad, and many of the landscape artists have already left town to set up their easels in field and valley and on mountain and river side, to paint the delicate coloring and tints of Spring and early Summer. A fortnight more, and the art season of 1896-7 will be a thing of the past.

Ross Turner, who now has a small collection of thirty water colors and a pastel at the Galleries of Fischel, Adler & Schwartz, has come to the front of American water colorists with rapid strides during the past few years. His work in the lighter medium is noteworthy for a delicate and dainty sense of color, keen artistic appreciation, good drawing and composition, and abounding sentiment. Of the pictures which he now shows in the present display by far the best is the "Golden Galleon," which was noticed favorably in the Review of the Water Color Society's last exhibition in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Seen again, its beauty of color, clearness of atmosphere, charming sentiment, and the sense of movement in the heaving ocean on which the galleon slowly drifts are even more fascinating than ever. Mr. Turner, in painting this picture, must have had in mind one of the best and least known of Bret Harte's poems, "The Lost Galleon":

"Somewhere becalmed in very truth,
Lie the lost days of our tropic youth."

The picture is well worthy of a place in an historical museum, as a most poetic and truthful rendering of

"The dying glow of Spanish glory
Its sunset dream and last."

The one pastel which Mr. Turner shows, "A Wedding in Bermuda," is a most delightful rendering of tropical sunlight and air and of the wonderful, transparent color of the sea which washes the "still-vexed Bermoothes." In strong contrast are the two sketches "The North Shore" and "Porcupine Island—Mount Desert," with their atmosphere of colder climes and grayer skies. "A New England Hillside" has a rich color quality and fine composition. The somewhat impressionistic landscape "Winter" has a most delicate color scheme and luminous atmosphere. The effect of sunlight filtered through leaves in the "Still Hunt," a study of a forest glade, is extremely good. There are good air and movement in the picture of "Chelsea" and delicate and delicious color in "Aurora"—dawn upon the ocean. Its companion marine, "Twilight," has also a delicate color scheme, but unless the artist wishes to give the effect of a far-off forbank, there is no sky line, which makes the distance confused. "The Bound" is a charming little tonal study in grays.

Mr. Turner uses no body color, and most of his work consists of washes on gray paper. He is more than a clever painter, for even his sketches show close study and care and all are full of promise.

It is not often that a collection of flower pieces is other than monotonous, but the thirty water colors and seventeen oil paintings of flower subjects by Miss Teana McLennan-Hinman of Chicago, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries, can be studied in every example with pleasure and with succeeding surprise that the artist has been able to so faithfully and attractively present so many phases of the subject with so much originality and dignity. Miss McLennan-Hinman has penetrated the secret of the heart of the rose, and her brush fairly revels in the deep crimson of the Jacqueminot, in the pearly yellow of the Maréchal Niel, and in the shell pink of La France and the American Beauty. Her oil paintings are the best, and the color of the red roses in Nos. 2 and 3 is especially rich and fine. Admirable, also, are Nos. 5, 11, and 12, and the frieze of roses—No. 14. Of the water colors, the best are the study of La France roses, No. 21; of carnations, No. 30; of violets, No. 33, and of jonquils, No. 34. Very dainty and delicate and fresh in color, also, are the five little studies of small roses, also done in the lighter medium. The many flower painters resident in New York who fill the corridors at the Water Color and Academy exhibitions with their work, and the numerous female art students who are constantly at work on flower pieces here, should not fail to visit this exhibition. This Chicago artist knows how to paint flowers, and brings to her work such rare sense of color, such clever drawing, and artistic appreciation as should place her in the front rank of American flower painters.

Of the making of pictures of Niagara Falls there is seemingly no end and much study of the same has undoubtedly wearied numberless art lovers and writers. It is difficult, therefore, to induce the average person to turn aside for a view of any new picture of Niagara, and yet he or she who will do so and inspect a picture of "The Falls From the Canadian Shore," by J. A. Hill, now on view in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries, will be well repaid. The artist has chosen a viewpoint evidently a few feet from shore, so that the foreground is rushing water. He has caught in this way a somewhat novel effect and a most impressive one. Added to this effect are good color, clear atmosphere, and fine distance. The painting is one of the most satisfactory renderings of the great cataract produced in years.

Men of Letters Sent Abroad.

AUTHORS, WRITERS, AND JOURNALISTS WHO HAVE REPRESENTED THIS COUNTRY AT FOREIGN COURTS.

Among the many names which appear in the long and honored list of America's representatives to foreign lands, not the least illustrious are those of the men who have attained worthy distinction in the realm of letters. The pursuit of literature has shown, in many cases, that it is by no means unfitting for what might be called the business duties, as well as the tactful and often perplexing work of diplomacy.

It is no new thing for successive Administrations to draw from the ranks of literature certain of its representatives abroad. Examples may be found from the very beginning of our Republican history. Recent Administrations have intensified this fact, while attention to our literary diplomats has been encouraged further by some of the appointments made by President McKinley. It must be admitted that among our foreign Ministers and Ambassadors who have earned the right to be known as men of letters are many who were not purely literary men, in the sense that authorship was not absolutely their vocation, yet who, in the midst of their business, political, or other pursuits, found time to perform serious and valuable literary work. So, in the list of literary diplomats given below will be found the names of all those who may worthily be entitled to literary consideration. With a few exceptions, no attempt has been made to include Consuls. One of our Consuls was Hawthorne, whose influence upon American literature is too strong to be overlooked, although he held no more responsible position than that of Consul to Liverpool. More recently Bret Harte has been our Consul at more than one European city, William L. Alden has been Consul General at Rome, and Charles de Kay Consul General at Berlin.

In the appointments already made by

President McKinley are those who are popularly and favorably known in the domain of letters, while two or three others are also qualified to be numbered among them. The prominent three are Col. John Hay, who has already entered upon his duties as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Gen. Horace Porter, our new Ambassador to France, and Andrew D. White, Ambassador to Germany. It is a singular but very pleasing coincidence that two of these new diplomats should have been intimately associated with two of the great leaders of our civil conflict, reminiscences of which have been so vividly brought to mind, not only in this city, but throughout the entire land, in the Nation's recent tribute to the hero-soldier of the war.

No man, it can safely be said, knew Lincoln better than Col. Hay, and his life of that representative American President, written in conjunction with John George Nicolay, will always stand as a worthy memorial of the man whom it describes, as well as a valuable addition to one of the most interesting periods of United States history. Col. Hay was only twenty-three years of age when Lincoln called him to the White House as assistant secretary. With the exception of a short time that he spent in the field as Assistant Adjutant General, Col. Hay remained close to Lincoln until the latter's death. In 1864 he was Lincoln's aide-de-camp, and for meritorious service received the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. During those four years he was well trained in the affairs of Government, and subsequently held diplomatic posts in Paris, Vienna, and Madrid, and under President Hayes was Assistant Secretary of State. Besides his historical work, Col. Hay is well known as a dialect poet in his "Pike County Ballads," and it is said that in London recently more attention has been accorded to these, as his foundation for literary fame, than to the life of Lincoln.

In his mission to France, Gen. Horace Porter enters upon his first diplomatic duties, but he has met and conquered so many arduous tasks that his post as Minister to the French Republic will not appear wholly unfamiliar. As a soldier his war career was successful and enviable, and in judging of his abilities in this respect, it is sufficient to say that he enjoyed the closest friendship of Gen. Grant and was a trusted member of his staff. He was also Grant's private secretary during the latter's Presidency, and has been prominent in many organizations since. For many years he has been President of the Union League Club, and as President of the Grant Monument Association contributed largely to the success of the recent memorial exercises.

The Hon. Andrew D. White will undoubtedly find himself at home in Berlin, for in 1879 he succeeded the lamented Bayard Taylor as Ambassador to Germany, holding the post for two years. He has also been Minister to Russia, and has a wide and accurate acquaintance with Continental affairs. As an educator Mr. White will always hold a high place in America, and the success of Cornell University, of which he was President for eighteen years—1867-85—is due in a large measure to his progressive ability. He has been a varied writer on historical, scientific, political, and theological topics. He has given many valuable donations to Cornell, including his large library.

Our new Minister to Turkey is also a man of ability and literary reputation, James Burrill Angell, who, up to the time of his appointment, was President of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor. He has had diplomatic experience, having been Minister to China in 1880. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., the new Ambassador to Austria, has done some literary work, and is an able historical student.

Among our eminent foreign diplomats whose very names suggest interesting literary and historical incidents are Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Washington Irving, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Bancroft, William Dean Howells, "Tom" Paine, Thomas Jefferson, James Russell Lowell, John Lothrop Motley, Bayard Taylor, Gen. Lew. Wallace, Carl Schurz, and Whitelaw Reid.

A brief mention should be made of America's oldest living diplomat, Theodore Sedgwick Fay, who has just passed his ninetieth birthday. He was born near the Battery, in this city, and was one of the celebrated coterie of "Knickerbocker" authors, including Washington Irving, Fitz-Greene Halleck, James K. Paulding, and N. P. Willis. In 1828 he was associate editor of the celebrated New York Mirror. Then he traveled in Europe, sending a series of letters to The Mirror, which were very popular. Probably his best-known book is the novel "Norman Leslie," dealing with New York life, published in 1835, and successfully dramatized. In 1837 Mr. Fay was Secretary of Legation at Berlin, continuing in that post for sixteen years, and from 1853 to 1861 he was Minister Resident at Berne, Switzerland. Since that time he has lived in Berlin with a married daughter. Not the least interesting feature in Mr. Fay's long and honored life is his attitude toward the Christian religion. Early in life he was a pronounced atheist, but later became a firm believer in its doctrines, and has written several articles in defense of Christianity. He has lately published, at his advanced age, a book bearing the odd title "Forty Dollars and the Boots," treating of the Christian religion, the title having been chosen, as the author states, that more persons might be led to read it who would not be attracted to the volume were its contents explained in the title.

In the list of literary diplomats who have represented this country will be found a brief mention of the various foreign posts they occupied and something of their more important publications.

ADAMS, John, b. Braintree, Mass., Oct. 31, 1751; d. Quincy, July 4, 1826. Commissioner to France, 1778, and later to Great Britain and Holland, and with Franklin and John Jay, negotiated treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783. Minister to Great Britain 1785-8. Author of "Defense of the American Constitution" and numerous political articles.

ADAMS, Charles Francis, b. Boston, Aug. 18, 1807; d. Boston, Nov. 21, 1886. United States Minister to England 1861-8. Edited works and memoirs of John and John Quincy Adams, and published many speeches and orations.

ALDEN, William Livingston, b. Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1837. United States Consul at Rome 1865. Author of "Canoe and Flying Proa," "Adventures of Jimmy Brown," "Christopher Columbus," &c.

ANDERSON, Rasmus Bjorn, b. Albion, Wis., Jan. 12, 1846. United States Minister to Denmark 1885. Author of "Norse Mythology," "Viking Tales of the North," "America Not Discovered by Columbus," &c.

ANGELL, James Burrill, b. Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829. United States Minister to China 1880-1; Minister to Turkey 1897. Author of many magazine articles and educational topics.

ASTOR, William Waldorf, b. New York March 31, 1848. United States Minister to Italy 1882-5. Author of "Valentino," "Sforza," &c.

BADEAU, Adam, b. New York Dec. 29, 1831; d. 1895. Secretary of Legation at London 1869; Consul General to Havana 1882-4. Author of "Military History of Ulysses S. Grant," "Grant in Peace," and "Aristocracy in England."

BANCROFT, George, b. Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800; d. Jan. 17, 1891. Minister to Great Britain 1846-9. Minister to Russia 1867, and to Germany 1868-74. Author of "History of the United States" and other smaller works of a historical nature.

BARLOW, Joel, b. Reading, Conn., March 24, 1754; d. in Poland Dec. 24, 1812. Agent of Ohio Land Company to Europe 1788. United States Consul to Algiers 1795-7. Ambassador to France 1811. Died in Poland while on his way to hold a conference with Napoleon. Author of "Vision of Columbus," "Columbiad," and many political writings.

BENJAMIN, Samuel Greene Wheeler, b. Argos, Greece, Feb. 13, 1837. United States Minister to Persia 1883-5. Author of "Constantinople," "Isle of Pearls," and other poems, "The Turk and the Greek," "Our American Artists," "Cruise of the Alice May," and numerous other works.

BIGELOW, John, b. Malden, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1817. United States Consul to Paris 1861, and Minister to France 1865-7. Edited autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, and author of several other works.

BOKER, George Henry, b. Philadelphia Oct. 6, 1823. United States Minister to Turkey 1871-75, Minister to Russia 1875-9. Author of many poems and dramas, including "Anne Boleyn," "Calaynos," "The Betrotral," "Poems of the War," &c.

BRODHEAD, John Romeyn, b. Philadelphia Jan. 2, 1814; d. New York May 6, 1873. Member of Legation at Holland 1839, Secretary of Legation at England 1846-9. Author of "History of the State of New York," and many historical discourses and orations.

BROWNE, John Ross, b. Ireland 1817; d. Oakland, Cal., Dec. 9, 1875. United States Minister to China 1868-9. Author of "The Land of Thor," "Adventures of an American Family in Germany," "Crusoe's Island," and other works of travel.

CASS, Lewis, b. Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1782; d. Detroit June 17, 1866. United States Minister to France 1837-42. Author of "Inquiries Concerning the History, Traditions, and Languages of the Indians Living Within the United States," "France, Its King, Court, and Government."

COX, Samuel Sullivan, b. Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824; d. New York Sept. 10, 1889. Secretary of Legation at Lima, Peru, 1856; Minister to Turkey 1885-6. Author of "The Buckeye Abroad," "Arctic Sunbeams," "Eight Years in Congress," and numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

CUSHING, Caleb, b. Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; d. Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879. United States Minister to China 1843-4, and to Spain 1874-7. Author of "Reminiscences of Spain," "Review of the Revolution in France," and many magazine articles.

DANA, Richard Henry, Jr., b. Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815; d. Rome, Italy, Jan. 7, 1882. Appointed Minister to Great Britain in 1876, but rejected in the Senate through political hostility. Author of "Two Years Before the Mast," "Seaman's Manual," "To Cuba and Back," and edited new edition of Wheaton's "International Law."

DAVIS, John Chandler Bancroft, b. Worcester, Mass., Dec. 29, 1822. Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affairs at Great Britain 1849-52. Minister to Germany 1871-7. Author of "The Massachusetts Justice," "Treaties of the United States," &c.

DEANE, Silas, b. Groton, Conn., Dec. 24, 1737; d. Deal, England, Aug. 23, 1789. Agent to France, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee, to negotiate treaties of amity and commerce, 1776-8. Author of "Letters to the Hon. Robert Morris," "Paris Papers," &c.

DIX, John Adams, b. Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798; d. New York, April 21, 1879. United States Minister to France 1866-9. Author of "A Winter in Madeira and a Summer in Spain and Florence," "Dies Irae," (translation,) and many speeches and addresses.

EVERETT, Edward, b. Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794; d. Boston Jan. 15, 1865. United States Minister to Great Britain 1841-3. Author of "Life of Washington," "Life and Works of Daniel Webster," "Santa Cruz," a poem, and many orations and speeches.

FAY, Theodore Sedgwick, b. New York Feb. 10, 1807. Secretary of Legation at Berlin, 1837-53; Minister to Switzerland, 1853-58. Author of Norman Leslie; Dreams and Reveiries of a Quiet Man; Ulric, or the Voices, a poem; Views of Christianity; History of Switzerland; History of Germany, &c.

FOOTE, Thomas Mason, b. Clinton, N. Y., 1809; d. Buffalo, Feb. 20, 1856. Chargé d'Affaires at New Granada 1849-50, and same in Vienna, 1852. Editor of The Buffalo Commercial, Albany State Register, and contributed to various periodicals.

FRANCIS, John Morgan, b. Prattsburg, N. Y., March 6, 1823. United States Minister to Greece, 1871-73. Editor of The Troy Times and a contributor to periodical literature.

FRANKLIN, Benjamin, b. Boston, Jan. 17, 1706; d. Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. Agent from Pennsylvania and other colonies to England 1757-75. Ambassador to France 1776-85. Author of Autobiography, Poor Richard's Almanac. Editor of Pennsylvania Gazette.

GALLATIN, Albert, b. Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; d. Astoria, L. I., Aug. 12, 1849. United States Commissioner to St. Petersburg on peace treaty, and later represented this country in the negotiations resulting in the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 25, 1824. Minister to France, 1815-23; Envoy Extraordinary to Great Britain 1826. Author of many works on finance and science, including Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Central America, and Synopsis of the Indian Tribes East of the Rocky Mountains.

HAY, John, b. Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. Secretary of Legation at Paris, 1865-67, and later at Madrid. Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna, 1867-68. Ambassador to Great Britain, 1897. Author of Life of Abraham Lincoln, Pike County Ballads, &c.

HARTE, Francis Bret, b. Albany, Aug. 25, 1839. United States Consul to Crefeld, Germany, 1878-80; Consul to Glasgow 1880-85. Author of Luck of Roaring Camp, Tales of the Argonaut, and other volumes of poems and prose relating chiefly to the pioneer days in California.

HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel, b. Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; d. Plymouth, N. H., May 18, 1864. United States Consul to Liverpool 1853-57. Author of Scarlet Letter, House of the Seven Gables, Twice Told Tales, &c.

HILLIARD, Henry Washington, b. Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1808; d. Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1892. Minister to Belgium 1842-44; Minister to Brazil 1877-81. Author of Roman Nights, De Vane, a Story of Plebeians and Patricians; Politics and Pen Pictures.

HOWELLS, William Dean, b. Martin's Ferry, Ohio, March 1, 1837. Consul to Venice 1861-65. Author of many popular works of fiction.

IRVING, Washington, b. New York April 3, 1783; d. Irvington, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1859. Secretary of Legation to England 1829. United States Minister to Spain, 1842-46. Author of many well-known works, Life of Christopher Columbus, The Alhambra, The Granada, Knickerbocker's History of New York, &c.

JEFFERSON, Thomas, b. Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743; d. Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826. Author of Declaration of Independence, Notes on Virginia, Life of Capt. Lewis.

KING, Rufus, b. New York, Jan. 26, 1814; d. New York, Oct. 13, 1876. Minister to Rome 1861 and 1863-67. Edited Albany Evening Journal, Albany Advertiser, and Milwaukee Sentinel.

LAMAR, Mirabeau Bonaparte, b. Louisville, Ga., Aug. 16, 1798; d. Richmond, Texas, Dec. 19, 1859. Minister to Nicaragua and Costa Rica 1857-59. Author of Verse Memorials.

LIVINGSTON, Robert R., b. New York Nov. 27, 1746; d. Clermont, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1813. United States Minister to France, 1801-5. Author of Essays on Agriculture and many speeches and orations.

LOWELL, James Russell, b. Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 22, 1819; d. there Aug. 12, 1891. United States Minister to Spain, 1877-80. Minister to Great Britain, 1880-85. Author of many popular works in both prose and poetry.

MORRIS, Gouverneur, b. Morrisania, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1752; d. there Nov. 6, 1816. Confidential agent to England, 1791. Minister to France 1792-4. Author of "Observations on the American Revolution," and many articles and orations both historical and political.

MOTLEY, John Lothrop, b. Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814; d. in England May, 29, 1877. Secretary of Legation at Russia, 1841. Minister to Austria 1861-7. Author of "Rise and Fall of the Dutch Republic," "John of Barneveld."

MURPHY, Henry Cruse, b. Brooklyn, July 5, 1805; d. Brooklyn Dec. 1, 1882. United States Minister to Holland, 1857-61. Author of several historical works, chiefly relating to the Dutch period in New York.

PAINE, Thomas, b. Thetford, England, Jan. 29, 1737; d. New York June 8, 1809. Agent to France and Holland, 1781. Author of "Rights of Man," "Age of Reason," "Common Sense."

PARKER, Peter, b. Framingham, Mass., June 18, 1804; d. Washington, D. C., Jan. 10, 1888. Chargé d'Affaires in China, 1842, and Commissioner to revise treaty with China, 1857-7. Author of "Journal of an Expedition from Singapore to Japan," "Eulogy on Henry Wilson."

PAYNE, John Howard, b. New York June 9, 1792; d. Tunis, Africa, April 10, 1852. Consul to Tunis 1842-52. Author of "Home, Sweet Home," "Brutus," a tragedy, and many other dramas.

PORTER, Horace, (General,) b. Huntingdon, Penn., April 15, 1837. Minister to France, 1897. Author of "West Point Life," "Campaigning with Grant," published in recent numbers of the Century Magazine, and other periodical contributions.

READ, John Meredith, Jr., b. Philadelphia, Feb. 21, 1837; d. 1896. United States Minister to Greece 1873-9. Author of "Historical Enquiry Concerning Henry Hudson," and various contributions to current literature.

REID, Whitelaw, b. Ohio, Oct. 27, 1837. Minister to France, 1889-92. Author of "Ohio in the War," "Schools of Journalism," &c. Editor of New York Tribune.

RIVES, William Cabell, b. Nelson, County, Va., May 4, 1793; d. Virginia April 25, 1868. United States Minister to France 1829-32; 1849-53. Author of "Life and Times of James Madison," "Ethics of Christianity."

SCHURZ, Carl, b. Liblar, Prussia, March 2, 1829. United States Minister to Spain 1861, resigned to enter the Union Army. Author of "Life of Henry Clay," and many speeches, &c.

SCHUYLER, Eugene, b. Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1840. Consul at Moscow, 1867-9; at Reval, 1869-70; Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, 1870-76; Consul General at Constantinople, 1876-8, and then to Rome, and in 1880 at Bucharest; Minister Resident to Greece, Servia, and Roumania, 1882-4. Author of "Life of Peter the Great," "Turkestan," and other works.

SMITH, Charles Emory, b. Mansfield, Conn., Feb. 18, 1842. Minister to Russia, 1890-96. Editor Philadelphia Press.

SPERRY, Watson R., b. about 1848. Spent his youth in Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y. Graduate of Yale; Minister to Persia, 1889-93. Managing editor Evening Post for several years. Afterward editor and proprietor of The Wilmington News.

SQUIER, Ephraim George, b. Bethlehem, N. Y., June 17, 1821; d. Brooklyn, April 17, 1888. Chargé d'Affaires to Central American States, 1849; Commissioner to Peru, 1863. Author of "Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York," "Serpent Symbols," "Notes on Central America," and many scientific and historical articles.

STRAUS, Oscar Solomon, b. Bavaria, Dec. 23, 1850. United States Minister to Turkey, 1887. Author of "Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States," "Roger Williams," and many political articles.

TAYLOR, Bayard, b. Kennett Square, Penn., Jan. 11, 1825; d. Berlin, Germany, Dec. 19, 1878. Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, 1862-3; United States Minister to Berlin, 1877-8. Author of many poems and books of travel, including "At Home and Abroad," "By-ways of Europe," "Egypt and Iceland," "The Story of Kennett," "Lars, a Pastoral of Norway," and "Ballad of Abraham Lincoln."

TAYLOR, Hannis, Minister to Spain, 1893-6. Author of "Origin and Growth of the English Constitution."

TOWER, Charlemagne, Minister to Austria, 1897. Author of, with Washington Frothingham, "Our Book," an exhaustive store of reminiscences and literary lore.

TUCKERMAN, Charles Keating, b. Boston, March 11, 1821. Minister to Greece, 1868-72. Author of "The Greeks of To-day," poems, and other works.

WALLACE, Lew., (Gen.,) b. Brookville, Ind., April 10, 1827. Minister to Turkey, 1881-5. Author of "Ben-Hur," "The Fair God," "Boyhood of Christ," "The Prince of India."

WEBB, James Watson, b. Claverack, Feb. 8, 1802; d. New York, June 7, 1884. United States Minister to Brazil, 1861-9. Author of "Slavery and Its Tendencies"; "Altowan; or, Incidents of Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains," and editor for many years of The Morning Courier and New York Inquirer, until 1861, when it was merged in The New York World.

WHITE, Andrew Dickson, b. Homer, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1832. United States Commissioner to San Domingo, 1871; Minister to Germany, 1879-81; Minister to Russia, 1892-4; Minister to Germany, 1897. Author of many works on history and education, including "The Warfare of Science," "The New Germany," "Lectures on History."

YOUNG, John Russell, b. Dowington, Penn., Nov. 20, 1841. United States Minister to China, 1882-5. Author of "Around the World with Gen. Grant," and many magazine and newspaper contributions.

The Season's New Verse.

VOLUMES BY WILLIAM WATSON, MRS. SANGSTER, MR. PIATT, AND OTHERS.

Mr. Watson's poetical protests against the apathy of England in the case of Armenia have no uncertain sound. Their dignity and eloquence give them the right to live, (and also, we fancy, the power of living,) even when they falter in their

*THE YEAR OF SHAME. By William Watson. With an introduction by the Bishop of Hereford. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 1897. Price, $1.

EASTER BELLS. Poems. By Margaret E. Sangster. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers.

ODES IN OHIO and Other Poems. By John James Piatt. Cincinnati: Robert Clark Co.

ECHOES. By Josephine Curtis Woodbury. Decorated by Eric Pape. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ECHOES OF HALCYON DAYS. By Maximus A. Lesser. Hartford: Truman J. Spencer.

art. We can imagine how Shelley might have been on fire with such a theme; how he would have demanded action in the name of Liberty "till her sweet stars could weep the stain away." Even so impersonal a poet as the young Keats was stirred to verse by Kosciusko's martyrdom and heard his voice in the

loud hymn that sounds far, far away
To where the great God lives forevermore.

It is, then, supremely natural that an English poet should have lifted up his voice against the Armenian outrages, and he may not unreasonably expect that future patriots shall "in the Senate thunder out his numbers." We could wish the numbers were not quite so thunderous, not because we think, as Dr. Percival fears we may think, that the "burning utterances are hard sayings," but because they would burn deeper if the note were more restrained. When Wordsworth wrote

Milton! thou shouldst be living at this hour;
England hath need of thee; she is a fen
Of stagnant waters;

he felt the need of a higher voice than his own, yet his stately sonnets have more power to move the mind, and through the mind the heart, than such lines as these from Mr. Watson's sonnet on "The Plague of Apathy":

The England that we vaunted is no more.
Only the witling's sneer, the worldling's smile,
The weakling's tremors, fall him not who fain
Would rouse to noble deed. And all the while
A homeless people in their mortal pain
Toward one far and famous ocean isle
Stretch hands of prayer, and stretch those hands in vain.

And yet Mr. Watson has done justice to his fine talent in single passages such as the beautiful opening to the poem called "The Awakening":

Behold! she is risen who lay asleep so long,
Our England, our Beloved! We have seen
The swelling of the waters, we have heard
The thundering cataracts call. Behold! she is risen,
Loveller in resurrection than the face
Of vale or mountain when, with storming tears,
At all earth's portals knocks the importunate Spring.

The final poem, "Europe at the Play," is also nobly written, although it seems to us to be seriously marred by the lines:

But God, at nightfall, in her ear
Thundered His thought exceeding clear,

which lack dignity in their violent attempt at irony.

Mr. Watson has written in too pure a strain not to be always judged by his best.

Mrs. Sangster's sure faith and sure sympathy have made her dear to her readers, and her verses, which are the pleasant rhyming expression of common feelings, are always sure of a welcome. She belongs to the class who find sermons in stones and good in everything, and to read her means to remember the homely, simple duties and thoughts and hopes and the inevitable sorrows familiar to many thousands of hearts. One can only write successfully of these things by writing sincerely, and sincerity and simplicity are Mrs. Sangster's most faithful qualities. Her music is such dear music, such unpretending, sweet, old-fashioned music, that one may turn to it from Stevenson or Matthew Arnold and be glad to hear it. It cannot suffer from comparison with art, because it is so perfectly artless. To still it would be to deprive many overburdened lives of a healthful source of consolation—of what one may call a working inspiration. Perhaps the pleasantest thing about Mrs. Sangster's verses is the sense the reader has of her pleasure in writing them. There are no difficult meters, and the simple ones are not very strenuously held to, but the easy flow of words indicates a loving satisfaction with the task:

And sweet it is when tired
Because the way is long,
To pause beside a milestone,
And lift a pilgrim's song.
For who shall lose his courage,
However steep the way,
Who, with the Lord to help him,
Fares onward day by day?

There is none too much of sturdy optimism in the world, and for the sake of humanity one must welcome it in whatever form it comes and be thankful when it comes in a form so acceptable. Life, death, poverty, riches, age and youth, and love are all so many occasions for Mrs. Sangster to speak the intelligible word of unselfishness and stout-heartedness. No one will suffer from her reminders, and many will be warmed and soothed and comforted. One might say of her as she herself says of the New Year—with more certain truth than rhythm:

"I bring you the best a year can bring,"
The new-comer stoutly spake;
"The chance of work, the gift of trust,
And the bread of love to break,
If but my gifts you'll take!"

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the publication of this volume was the result of a combination of State patriotism and respect for a popular name. If these odes had not been in Ohio nor by John James Piatt, no Cincinnati publisher would have expended ink upon them. This may seem a flat assertion to make in regard to the work of a man who has done as well as Mr. Piatt, but it is borne out by a careful examination of the slim volume. It seems all the more unfortunate that Mr. Piatt should have put forth this book at this time, when American verse in general shows so little of freshness, originality, or inspiration.

The two long poems in the book are of the kind known as occasional. One was written for the centennial celebration at Cleveland on July 22, 1896, and the other for the opening of the Cincinnati Music Hall. The former is on the whole bald and commonplace, and it abounds in expressions which have been worn threadbare in the service of "occasional" orators and newspaper writers. For examples:

Such was the small beginning far away
We celebrate to-day.

The city itself is his best monument.

But it is not only in the use of stock phrases that Mr. Piatt falls short of the high requirements of his calling, but also in his imagery and his attempts at descriptions of familiar things:

The foundry's plume of fire, a dreadful flower,
He saw, at midnight hour.

A "plume of fire" is indeed a "dreadful flower," but it is no more dreadful than a metaphor which mixes plumes and flowers in a manner more appropriate to millinery than to poetry. However, any one who is alarmed by such an image may comfort himself with this Tupperesque description of the electric light:

In every house at night
The enchanted lamp alight,
In each frequented way
Its keen celestial ray.

There may be an electric flash concealed somewhere in those lines, but it does not shine out with dazzling refulgence. But Mr. Piatt wanders placidly along and presently remembers that there were Indians once on the site of Cleveland. These he immortalizes thus:

We cannot exorcise
Their still reproachful eyes.
Pity we must their fate—
The inexorable doom
That gave our fathers room;
That they must fade
Shadowlike into shade,
So we might celebrate the city's founding here.

But the ode for the opening of the Cincinnati Music Hall is made of better thought. The subject seems to have afforded Mr. Piatt a more congenial theme, and he writes with a freer hand. There is something large and dignified in his allusion to Bach:

First he, of elder days
Whom the great organ owns,
With its vast-bosomed, earth-shaking, heaven-reaching tones.

The best poem in the volume, however, is the fine lyric, "Clio in the Capital," in which we get the true voice of Mr. Piatt's muse. The poem entitled "Ireland," too, is more like what this writer has taught us to expect. The good qualities of the book are its strong sympathy with the present, its appreciation of the poetry of contemporaneous events, and its deep tone of earnest manhood. But the imagery is generally bald and there are many evidences of labor.

"Echoes" are plainly the verses of an aspirant whose aspiration is not inspiration. Some of the poems are fairly well written, but most of them show a lack of mastery of poetic diction, while none of them displays any depth of imagination or delicacy of fancy. There is a good deal of this sort of thing in the volume:

Such threatening clouds, now raining, now snowing,
Yet out of our sight the arbutus is growing.

It waits not for Summer, but heralds the Spring,
Long, long ere the bluebirds their cheery notes sing.

It sends up its leaflets, dismayed not a whit,
E'en though their warm green by no sunbeam is lit.

Mr. Pape's decorations are full of variety, but some of them, such as the attempt to make a tragedy of Niagara, cannot be regarded as edifying.

Mr. Lesser, in his "Echoes of Halcyon Days," shows versatility, for in his volume you may find Thulean Themes, Facetiae, Imitations, Translations, and Prose Poems. His topics are many, and at times he is gay or sad. In this latter mood he tells of Thule:

I came to the shore of a lake far extending;
Its surface was rippled by never a wave;
To its depths were forever dim shadows descending
From willows, dark, doleful, and drear as the grave.

Mr. Lesser shows his facility in versification in his poem entitled "The Flutes," wherein he moves all the keys of the instrument:

In the stillness of the night,
How we shiver with affright
At the melancholy meaning of its hoot!
For each singular sound that toots
From the old and rotten flutes
Is a squeak.

"What My Love Wrote" is gracefully done, and "The Reward of Merit" is worked up to a good climax. Croesus has a fair daughter, and the horses run away with the carriage in which the young lady is seated, and a lad arrests the mad animals. She is saved, and the father

* * * a heavy purse he draws,
He gently strokes our hero's head; one moment does he pause.
Then falters out in accents strange: "She's saved—my daughter, my darling daughter!"
He mildly, suavely takes his hand and gives to him a quarter.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's Skillful Tales.

Publishers have a pretty theory that volumes of short stories are not profitable. Nevertheless they continue to print them, as if they expected the reading public to believe that the business of making books was a purely eleemosynary pursuit, based upon the broader principles of philanthropy, and holding in contempt the advice of the Quaker: "Put money in thy purse." The truth probably is that volumes of short stories are profitable when they are of the kind that attract public attention, which is only another way of saying out of the ruts of conventionality. The little volume by Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer entitled "One Man Who Was Content" is a collection of four short stories, and it will probably find a goodly number of readers.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is best known as a writer on art and architecture, and she has also done substantial work in educational projects. It is no news that critical knowledge and acumen are not inimical to literary skill, but it does not follow that critics are always successful in the production of original works. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's name has appeared several times of late as the author of short stories, and the four gathered in the present volume are probably her best. The one which gives its title to the book was originally published in The Century Magazine. It is of the kind that causes great pain to the lovers of the modern decadent school, because it preaches an optimistic doctrine of very high and noble beauty. It can hardly be called a story. It is a plain statement of the psychological experience of a man who has lived and suffered and conquered himself. The doctrine that self-mastery is the surest road to happiness is not new, but it is not often so happily illustrated as it is in this serious and notable study of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's. She has preached a practical sermon on human life. The misfortune of such sermons is that they seldom convince any but those who have already learned their lessons from experience.

The second story, "Mary," is altogether charming. It is a character sketch of a woman who has gone through life so much alone and dependent that in her old age she has only a cross parrot to call her by her Christian name. There is more purely literary skill in this story than in any of the others, for it is the only one in which the atmosphere is perfectly illusory. The last two stories, "The Lustigs" and "Corinna's Fiammetta," are sketches of life among the poor of the east side of New York. Mrs. Van Rensselaer's knowledge of the characters and conditions which she paints was gained at first hand in the course of her experience as an Inspector of Public Schools. Her literary ability has made it possible for her to present the results of her study in a very clear and convincing manner. Fiammetta is a true type, and her peculiarities are set forth with womanly appreciation and sympathy. Altogether it may be said that these four stories are out of conventional ruts, that they are skillfully told, and that they are worth the telling.

Sale of Relics and Autographs.

SOME INTERESTING WASHINGTONIANA AMONG THE NUMBER—PORTRAITS AND AUTOGRAPHS.

A sale of interesting historical material, particularly rich in autographs and old engravings, was held in Philadelphia last week, conducted by Stan. V. Henkels. The highest price was paid for a fine autograph survey of the Mount Vernon tract of land by George Washington, dated Oct. 1 and 2, 1759, when he was twenty-seven years of age, and the same year in which he was married. This sold for $300. The catalogue stated that this was Washington's first survey of the Mount Vernon lands. Maps of survey by Washington are extremely rare, and, so far as is known, this one brought the highest price ever paid at auction for such a Washington document.

A pair of brass-capped andirons and open-work brass fender used by Washington at Mount Vernon sold for $130. They were accompanied by a sworn statement attesting their genuineness.

An overseer's account book, showing the number of negroes owned by our first President, with expenditures made upon them, and other household accounts, sold for $102. The book contained 150 pages, for the years 1758-89.

Among the few interesting historical paintings a curious discovery was made in connection with what was called Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Samuel Adams. It was ascertained that the portrait was that of John Jacob Astor, and, there being no bid over $250, it was withdrawn.

A Stuart portrait of Washington sold for $200.

The prices obtained for early American engravings were, on the whole, better than those obtained for the autographs. A curious memorial engraving of Washington, said to be totally unknown, but which has been described by William L. Andrews, and of which at least one other copy is known, brought $120. The engraving was printed on linen in Glasgow in 1819.

A fine impression of Savage's Washington family, published in 1798 in London, sold for $27.

Two of Birch's rare old city views brought good prices, the view of New York $35 and the view of Philadelphia $11.50.

The rarest print of the battle of Lexington, published by C. and A. Tiebout, in New York, 1798, sold for $17.

A colored print of the burning of the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli, 1804, went for $12.

Three fine pieces of Washington china sold from $10 to $11 apiece.

Other engraved portraits which brought good prices were Count d'Estaing, proof before letters, $27; La Fayette, full length mezzotint, $22.50; Gen. Sullivan, published in 1776, $20; another, second state, $16; Horatio Gates, published 1778, $25; Charles Lee, published 1775, $15; Major Robert Rogers, commander of the Indians, published 1766, $19; Gen. Israel Putnam, published 1775, $21; Lord Howe, 1778, $25; the Rev. John Wesley, 1780, $22; Lord Nelson, engraver's proof, $9.

Old almanacs attracted some attention, $10 being paid for Wreg's Virginia Almanac for 1764, and $8 each for the years 1765, 1766, and 1767. Two copies of David Rittenhouse's Virginia Almanac for 1776 and 1777 brought $4 each.

A little book printed by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin, entitled "A Familiar Guide to the Right and Profitable Receiving of the Lord's Supper," Boston, 1718, sold for $3.25.

Most of the autographs sold cheaply, the highest price obtained being $82 for a letter of Gabriel Jones, a member of the Continental Congress, written April 28, 1777.

An autograph manuscript by Washington Irving brought the next highest price, $60. It was surely worth it to a collector, for the manuscript was four pages of the original "Knickerbocker's History of New York." On the margin of the first page is the author's indorsement, "Rough draft of Knickerbocker's History, Washington Irving, 1838."

Another four-page manuscript of Irving brought $15. It was an amusing account of an accident that befell Charles Mathews, the English comedian, on the occasion of a visit to Charles M. Young, the tragedian.

An autograph letter of George Washington sold for $40. It was written April 22, 1798, to Oliver Evans, inventor of the high-pressure steam engine, in reference to hiring a miller.

A document, damaged, granting the discharge of a soldier and signed by Washington sold for $3.

Two fine war letters of Gen. Grant were of timely interest and sold for good prices. One of three pages, written from the army headquarters at Vicksburg July 16, 1863, to Gen. Banks was bid up to $36, and another, written five days earlier to Gen. Banks, sold for $30. The letter has the following interesting item: "It is with great pleasure I congratulate you upon your removal of the last obstacle to the free navigation of the Mississippi. This will prove a deathblow to Copperheadism in the Northwest, besides serving to demoralize the enemy. * * * Sherman is still out with a very large force after Jo Johnston."

An interesting letter from Abraham Lincoln to Gen. Banks Feb. 16, 1864, brought $31.

For an interesting two-page letter from Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College, to George Washington $25 was paid.

A fine letter from Gen. Robert Anderson, the defender of Fort Sumter, sold for $22. It was written Jan. 13, 1861, three months previous to the memorable bombardment, and accompanying the letter was an authenticated piece of the flag that floated over the fort during the assault.

Among other autographs of literary celebrities than those previously noted was the original manuscript of William Cullen Bryant's poem, "The Robber," written on five octavo pages. This sold for $24.

A letter from George Bancroft to Gov. Marcy of New York, Dec. 26, 1838, mentioning the completion of the second volume of his history, sold for $11.

Two letters of Holmes went for $1.50 and $2 respectively.

Park Benjamin's autograph poem, "The Lady Alice," brought only $1.25.

An interesting letter of Bulwer Lytton went for $1.20, and part of a letter from Lord Byron for $2.50.

Others from well-known authors, many bringing low prices, were Margaret Fuller, $3.25; Maria Edgeworth, $1.50; Fitz-Greene Halleck, $2.75; Edward Everett Hale, 60 cents; Helen Hunt Jackson, $1; Longfellow, $1.50; Lowell, $3.25; G. P. Morris's manuscript of A Simple Story, a poem of seven stanzas, $2.10; Sir Walter Scott, $6; James K. Paulding, $7; Hester Lynch Piozzi, $13; N. P. Willis, autograph poem, $2; Eugene Field, $2.50; John Howard Payne, $4; Whittier, $1.60; George William Curtis, 40 cents; Benson J. Lossing, 50 cents; Richard Henry Stoddard, 50 cents; W. H. Prescott, $5.50.

Art and Artists.

Messrs. Frederick Muller & Co. of Amsterdam will sell at auction on June 1 a number of important pictures, which once formed a part of the collection of Mr. Gijsbert de Clercq and Mme. la Veuve A. F. Jantink-Farret. In the Clercq catalogue are unquestioned originals by Avercamp, Backhuysen, Berghem, Bloemart, Both, Carré, Cuyp, Van der Croos, Decker, Fijt, Gael, Grant, Hackaert, Dirk Hals, (a game of checkers,) a Van Laars, Leemans, Maas, de Jonge, de Meyer, Molenaar, Mommers, Momper, Murant, several Van der Neers, and two Palamedess. There are also two Ruijsdaels and several Jan Steens.

The Jentink-Farret collection is equally rich, and has a superb Van der Helst, with a Verboom, a de Vos, and a Wouwk. In addition to the pictures there will be sold

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It is as well to call attention to the high repute of the house of Frederick Muller & Co. of Amsterdam, who occupy the same position on the Continent as do well-known houses in London. The purchaser is assured of the authenticity of the object he buys. Surely some of these fine specimens of the art of the Low Countries will come to New York.

Yesterday and to-day have been set apart as gala occasions at the Art Students' League. The virtual winding up of the season is to be signalized by dinners, dances, and receptions. Friday will be devoted to a reception, exhibition, and luncheon, to be followed by a fancy-dress ball for the members and former members and the instructors of the league. The exhibition will be a private view of the works of the students, augmented with examples of work by former students and instructors loaned for the occasion. On Saturday, from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M., the exhibition will be open to students and their friends. Saturday night will be devoted to a banquet for the members and instructors. The season ends June 1.

The question is mooted in Paris whether there will not be two distinct rooms, in one of which the works of d'Ingres will be shown alone, and in the other Delacroix's paintings.

M. Louis Bérond, having finished a sketch of his picture which represented the Russian Prince visiting the tomb of Napoleon, showed his work to some of the leading French officers who were to figure in it. In the immediate foreground was drawn Gen. Arnoux, who, as Governor of the Invalides, did the honors to the Russians. Gen. Billiot, another officer who figured during the reception, was drawn slightly in the rear. "I can't permit that kind of thing," said Gen. Billiot, "and as I am Minister of War, I shall only pose on condition that I be painted just where stands Gen. Arnoux." So the picture will have to be altered and truthfulness gives way to military hierarchy.

Mr. C. H. Shannon is exhibiting in London a series of lithographs, which are much admired. Some one calls Mr. Shannon's art a "Whistlerized Watts." Why Watts?

Dr Lumsden's collection of miniatures has been purchased by the London Fine Art Society. This collection was formed with the object of giving a complete historical survey not only of the school of miniatures, from Holbein downward, but of the celebrities whom they painted. Thus, from Holbein's celebrated portrait of Jane Seymour onward, we have every one of the Tudor and Stuart royalties, as well as portraits of Cromwell, Milton, Drake, Raleigh, Evelyn, Nell Gwynn, and the beauties of the Stuart and Georgian Courts. There are also three of Shakespeare, two being known and engraved as the Somerville and Auriol portraits. Of specimens of the celebrated and rare early miniaturists there are no less than nine Milliards, eleven Olivers, and fifteen Coopers with undoubted pedigrees.

Certainly a correspondent is correct when he finds fault with certain illustrations which accompany a later edition of "Tom Brown's School Days." Two young lads are lounging on the lawn, and there are soda-water siphons handy. The soda-water fountain was unknown sixty years ago. Artists should read the text they have to work on, or get their wives to post them as to the contents of the manuscripts.

Books and Authors.

The University of Cambridge in England, as the cable has told us, complains of poverty, which is described as "acute," and the reason alleged for this is the fall in agricultural values. What is worse, is that the benefactions which used to flow to the university are now diverted. There are other educational centres more utilitarian, perhaps, on which money is spent. The Duke of Devonshire has issued a circular stating the exact conditions, and how the work of the university is likely to be crippled. The situation is said to be grave.

The Messrs. Constable will publish this month a volume of Mr. Meredith's selected poems. It may be that Mr. Meredith, in whose hands the make-up of the volume has been placed, will not put in it anything new, but this is not positive. We are to suppose, then, that what Meredith thinks is his best will appear.

Mr. Edward Farrar, in the May Forum, writes with thorough understanding an article entitled "New England Influences in French Canada." Now all influences are reflex, and so we await the article to be entitled "French Canadian Influences in New England."

A most appreciative article is "Ian Maclaren's" "Henry Drummond," to be found in the May number of The North American Review, and John Watson thus concludes: "Without pride, without envy, without selfishness, without vanity, moved only by good will and spiritual ambitions, responsive ever to the touch of God and every noble impulse, faithful, fearless, magnanimous, Henry Drummond was the most perfect Christian I have known or expect to see this side the grave."

Messrs. William Wood & Co., the well-known medical publishers of New York, urge that the International Postal Union should raise the limit of weight on single books sent by mail to foreign countries, the present limit of weight allowed being two kilograms, (about four pounds,) which, while it permits a comparatively few popular books to be sent from one country to another, practically shuts out valuable scientific books, which must look to the whole world for a market. Messrs. William Wood & Co. want the limit to be three kilograms, and request those interested to address the delegates of the International Postal Congress now assembled at Washington, in order to bring about the desired change.

Edward Arnold of New York will publish shortly Prof. L. Oscar Kuhn's "The Treatment of Nature in Dante's Divina Commedia."

Messrs. Wattles & Co. of Philadelphia will issue Prof. Hilprecht's "Latest Excavations in Nippur." This volume will be of decided interest, for the reason that Dr. Hilprecht was the Assyriologist of the expedition sent to Babylon in 1882 and was editor in chief of the publication of the Babylonian Exploration Fund, which was carried out under the auspices of the Department of Archaeology and Paleontology of the University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Thomas Whittaker will have ready shortly "Oliver Cromwell, a Study in Personal Religion," by Robert F. Horton, D. D.

The Macmillan Company has nearly ready "Life Histories of American Insects," Mrs. Wright's "Citizen Bird," and a uniform series of Friedrich Nietzsche's works.

Longmans, Green & Co. will have ready this Fall the final volume of Henry Parry Liddon's "Life of Edward Bouverie Pusey."

Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. announce as nearly ready Mamie Dickens's "My Father As I Recall Him." As the daughter of Charles Dickens, Miss Dickens has written a volume full of valuable information.

The first number of American Colonial Tracts, published by G. P. Humphrey of Rochester, N. Y., is made up in excellent style, and contains "a discourse concerning the design'd establishment of a new colony to the South of Carolina in the most delightful country in the universe," written by Sir Robert Montgomery, Baronet.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford has written for the forthcoming Harper's Bazar an article on the ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, which will be illustrated with the portraits of the Queen and her niece, the Princess Kaiulani.

Was there ever a boy who did not want to know how to teach a dog "to do things"? Such information will be found in the next Harper's Round Table, in Mr. E. C. Kent's "Hints on Training a Dog."

In the May issue of "The Church Union," (The Church Union Company, New York,) William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, has an article on the progress made by a practical federated union of denominations in the State of Maine. Dr. Washington Gladden's contribution is a stirring sermon on the "Spoilsman's Creed," and Dr. Henry Preserved Smith has a paper on "Bible Criticism." In this same number the Rev. William T. Brown discusses religious revivals.

The Sewanee Review is a quarterly journal, and is published by the University Press at Sewanee, Tenn. The number for April contains many articles of special and general interest. Mr. H. C. Tompkins writes of that most remarkable man, Judah P. Benjamin, who, when past middle life, beginning his career afresh in England, by force of will and intellect, rose to the highest distinction at the bar. There is a critical paper, by G. B. Rose, on Gabriele d'Annunzio, and Mr. W. B. Wells, in his "Eugene Field" shows the heartiest appreciation of this author's peculiar talents. All the matter in this review is carefully worked up and the neat and clear typography and general get-up of the publication are singularly inviting. The editor is William P. Trent, and the associate editor Benjamin W. Wells.

Ashamed of an Uncut Copy.

From The Publishers' Weekly.

The author is well known who objected to the length of the pages of his forthcoming book when the galley proofs were sent to him. Word now comes from a customer who returned a copy of a book with uncut edges because she "finds that it is not completed, and can scarcely be called a book, as the leaves are mostly closed." She closes her letter to the bookseller with: "I sincerely hope that you will have it finished and return it to me. I bought it for a friend who is ill, but I was ashamed to present it in that form."

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OF

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will abound in striking features, among others the following:

The Citizens' Union

The character and aims of this organization. Full-page portrait of Robert Fulton Cutting, Chairman.

New York Life

Interesting sketches: An early morning scene in Gansevoort Market.

The Union Club

Description of the oldest and most exclusive of New York's social organizations. Portraits of Clarence A. Seward, President; former Congressman Franklin Bartlett, Secretary, and a half-page picture of the luxurious smoking room of the club.

The New York and Brooklyn Bridge

Double-page illustration of the structure as viewed from the New York side. Portraits of President William Berri, the Trustees, and other officials of the bridge, including the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn. There will be illustrations of scenes on the promenade of the bridge, of the New York terminal, of the north and south roadways, and of the great engine room and cables.

The Footlights

Portraits of Andrew A. McCormick, Lucy Morrow, Lilla Vane, Fanny Rice, and Beerbohm Tree. Scene from "Never Again."

Books and Authors

A two-page review of John Logan, Jr.'s, "In Joyful Russia." The illustrations include pictures of the Cathedral of St. Saviour, at Moscow; the place of coronation in the interior of the Cathedral of the Assumption, at Moscow; the Emperor's bedroom in the palace of the Kremlin; the hall of St. George; a room in the Empress's private suite in the palace of the Kremlin, and the throne of Russia.

Music

Review of the musical season; discussion of the close; scene from "The Wedding Day"; a hitherto unpublished portrait of Lillian Russell; portraits of George W. Chadwick, Frank Daniels, Hilda Clark, and Alf Haymam

The New Postmaster

Portrait of Cornelius Van Cott and a sketch of his career.

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan

Portrait and sketch of the newly appointed Commissary General of Subsistence of the United States Army.

Some Rare China

A remarkably interesting illustrated article on the very rare set of Lowestoft china, formerly in the Chase House, in Annapolis, Md., and which has just been acquired by a gentleman of New York, himself a well-known Marylander. The illustrations are unique and disclose the remarkable merit of this ancient ware.

Many Other Attractive Features.

THE NEWS PAGES of THE NEW YORK TIMES of next Sunday will contain the usual interesting features. Harold Frederic's cable letter from London, Rowland Strong's news budget from Paris, gossip from Berlin. The departments devoted to finance, society, woman, clubs, current literature, sporting, yachting, and bicycle matters will be attractive.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."